New-York Tribune.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Military.

Gen. L[ew] Wallace has written a long letter criticizing both the military bills before Congress. He says they fall short in that they neglect the lessons of the war, make no reference to the loyalty, intelligence and individual improvement of the rank and file, and disclose no attempt to make the service honorable so as to secure the enlistment of first-class men. He urges the extension of the West Point system to the rank and file of the army, and shows at length how it could be applied.

Orders have been issued from the War Department to the Assistant Commissioners in the Southern States to inform the people that the President's proclamation does not release them from the operations of military law. This order is cautiously worded, and not intended to go beyond the circles it refers to.

It is reported that all the muster-out will be completed by the 1st of May, and there will then be left in service 17,065 white volunteers, and 30,217 colored troops, making a total of 47,282.

Orders have been given to muster out all the Volunteer troops in the State of Alabama on the 15th inst. After this order has been complied with, there will be none but Regular troops left in the State.

The Secretary of War has directed Gen. Sheridan to muster out the 48th Ohio, without court-martialing those who mutinied.

Naval.

After four years of litigation, the final decree of distribution was made by Judge Cadwalader in Philadelphia, on Saturday, of the proceeds of sale of the steamship Bermuda and cargo. The whole amount realized, $404,449 26, is to be divided among the officers and crew of the United States steamer Mercedita, at the time of the capture about 150 in all.

[A] Pacific squadron and an Indian Ocean squadron ar[e fitt]ed out from this country. The foreign squ[adrons] number 58 vessels and 686 guns, and the home squadron 36 vessels and 382 guns.

The Navy Department has sent to Eastport the steamer Winooski, the iron-clad Miantonomah, and the gunboat Ashuelot as part of the fleet to be sent to the Gulf of St. Lawrence for the protection of our fishermen.

News from Washington.

The President, in answer to the resolution of the House on the 10th inst., requesting information in regard to the rights and interests of American citizens in the fishing grounds adjacent to the British Provinces, has transmitted a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred. The report states that a naval [force] strong enough to protect American rights in that [quarter] has been dispatched to the British North American [fishi]ng grounds, and there are at present no good grounds [for a]pprehending any collision, or any necessity for the [em]ployment of force.

The House Judiciary Committee on Saturday had Judge Advocate Holt before them, who testified at length upon the case of Jeff. Davis and C. C. Clay, their complicity with the assassination conspiracy, and what steps have been taken to bring them to justice; he also furnished the Committee with considerable documentary evidence so important that they immediately placed an injunction of secrecy upon it, and several members pronounce it sufficient to convict and hang both of them.

Since the issue of the President's late peace proclamation, the pardon business at the Attorney-General's office has sensibly diminished, the number of applications averaging but about a dozen daily. This fact is attributable to a misapprehension existing among many of the unreconstructed of the South that the peace proclamation exempts them from the pains and penalties of their treason. The few pardons now being issued are those only of the $20,000 class.

Our Washington correspondent says that loyal gentlemen arriving there daily from Virginia strongly oppose [any] modification of the test oath looking to the admission to Congress of men who were identified with the late Rebellion, but, on the contrary, desire its provisions to be made still more stringent, and assert that in their opinion the Radicals are the truest and best friends of the Southern people.

Washington dispatches have it that Jeff. Davis will be tried for high treason, before the United States' Supreme Court at Richmond, Va., within two months.

New-York.

During the past week the drivers on the street railroads of this city have been on a strike for $2 50 per day. Thus far the companies have made no offer to the men, who seem determined to hold out. A mass meeting of the drivers on the various roads was held on the 14th. Speeches were made by a number of gentlemen, all of whom encouraged the men in their course. On Sunday no cars were running, occasioning great inconvenience to the traveling public. On Monday, the cars were running at intervals. The directors of the various roads are as obstinate as the drivers, and it is doubtful when the difficulty will be adjusted. Meantime the police force is actively engaged in preserving order all along the railroad lines. The city railroads were before the Common Council on the 16th in the shape of an order directing the Corporation Counsel to take measures to have their charters revoked.

Henry Gardiner has been convicted of murder at Elmira, N.Y., and sentenced to be hanged on June 1. Gardiner was a member of the 12th United States Infantry. While his regiment was on duty in Elmira in 1861, he became acquainted with an old man aged 63 years, named Amasa Mulock. On December 29, 1864, the two started out together, and Mulock was never seen again alive. On the 19th of March, 1865, his body was found in a piece of woods north-west of the city. The skull was battered and broken to pieces with a gun, the broken pieces of which lay by the body. Suspicion fell upon Gardiner, and he was arrested, and by a strong chain of evidence, convicted of having murdered the old man for the purpose of obtaining a sum of money, supposed to be $300 or $400, and two silver watches, which Mulock had with him.

A very bold robbery occurred at the Sub-Treasury in this city on the 10th inst. Mr. Wm. Condell, the Assistant Teller at the Bank of America, collected a gold certificate for $5,000 and about $4,000 in currency at the cashier's desk. He then went to another part of the building to see one of the clerks, but not finding him, proceeded to the Post-Office to put some letters in the mail, and on his way back to the bank stopped at the Sub-Treasury again. As he entered the building the door was slammed in his face by a man who rushed past him, knocking him down and rendering him insensible, when the robbery was effected. No trace of the thief exists. Mr. Condell is now lying at the New-York Hospital in a very critical condition.

The New-York Methodist Episcopal (East) Conference closed its session in Brooklyn on the 11th. The Rev. Alexander Graham, who left the South on account of his political sentiments, was unanimously received into the Conference. It was decided to hold the next session of the Conference in the St. John-st. Church, New-Haven. The Committee on the State of the Union offered a report, in which they state that a new era, full of promise, is just dawning upon them. They thank the Senate for the passage of the Civil Rights bill, recommending pastors and teachers to maintain the rights of all classes of people to the brotherhood of man. The report was adopted and a copy ordered to be sent to the Senate of the United States.

Information has reached the Commissioner of Customs of the arrest a few days ago at Rouse's Point, N. Y., of a person who is known in the smuggling fraternity as the Prince of Smugglers, who has, with the assistance of an able corps of confederates, been enabled to carry on the smuggling trade to a very profitable extent. He was outwitted, however, and arrested by the Deputy Collector of the Champlain District.

Surean Lamirande, cashier of the Poitiers branch of the Bank of France, was arrested in this city on the 9th inst., on a charge of having robbed that institution of about $140,000. He is now confined in Ludlow-st. Jail, and application will be made before United States Commissioner Betts on Saturday next for his return under the Extradition treaty.

The oil well at Ballston, N. Y., has been bored to the depth of 580 feet. Two mineral springs have been struck, plenty of gas, and lastly a sort of black substance, soft and oily, which is supposed to mean oil. The stockholders of the concern are so much encouraged by signs and indications, that they have resolved to tube the well and pump for petroleum.

Two men giving the names of Lewis Clark and Charles Dennis, were arrested in this city on the 12th inst., by Capt. Young and several members of his Detective force, on a charge of being concerned in the Madison-ave. bond robbery, by which Mr. Moore lost $161,000 in Railroad securities and United States Government bonds. Nearly $30,000 worth of the missing bonds was recovered.

A man named Lambert was arrested on the 12th inst., on board the California steamer Santiago de Cuba, charged with stealing $25,000 in gold from W. L. Adams, a United States Collector in California. Four thousand five hundred dollars in gold was found in his trunk. He was committed to await the action of the California authorities.

A bridge across a carriageway near Williston, on the New-York Central road, was burned on the night of the 12th, and the next morning, at 4½ o'clock, the night express, moving at full speed, ran over the chasm. One man was killed, the conductor badly wounded, and six or eight others more or less hurt.

The Common Council of this city have appointed a Joint Committee of Five to inquire into the expediency of providing relief for poor laborers unable to pay the current enormous rents by erecting temporary buildings on the public grounds or otherwise.

During an affray at Yonkers, N. Y., on the 13th inst., a man named Delaney stabbed two brothers, Roger and Matthew Tousey, instantly killing the latter, and seriously injuring the former. Delaney has not yet been arrested.

Coroner Gamble concluded an inquest, in this city, on the 10th inst., in the case of the three children of Mrs. Ernestine Schotz, who were murdered on the night of the 17th of January last. The verdict was that the mother smothered her offspring on account of domestic difficulties.

"Hod" Annis, one of the persons implicated in the Lord robbery in this city, has been released by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts on a writ of habeas corpus.

An unknown Frenchman was murdered at Albany on the 11th, by an Irishman named Chesnut. The exciting cause was a political discussion.

The strike of 1,000 stove founders at Troy and Albany has been terminated by an amicable adjustment of the outstanding difficulties.

Mr. Thomas Downing, the well-known colored caterer, died at his residence in this city on the 10th inst.

Navigation is now open on Lake Erie, and steamers are leaving Buffalo daily for ports in Ohio and elsewhere.

New-England.

In the Chittenden County Court, Vermont, Saturday evening, the jury returned a verdict of "guilty" against John Ward, alias Jerome Tarigne, of New-York City, for the murder of Mrs. Sally Griswold, of Williston, on the 28th of August last; and "not guilty" for Charles H. Potter, of Williston, for the same offense. The trial occupied the entire week, and excited the most intense interest in the community.

The Governor of Maine has appointed Messrs. Thomas S. Lang of Vassalborough, Franklin Muzzey of Bangor, and Charles A. Shaw of Biddeford to be Commissioners from that State to the Paris International Exhibition.

There was never so much crime in Vermont as now, and the officers say that four-fifths of it is to be attributed to liquor. One county has 15 criminals who will be sent to State Prison.

The mills at Manchester, N. H., are running at a loss, the cotton on hand costing more before it is made up than it will bring now after it is manufactured.

The death of Capt. Ezra Nye, formerly of the Collins line of European steamships, occurred at Newark, N. J., on the 17th inst.

The Boston City Government has appropriated $10,000 for the establishment of free salt-water bathing places for use this Summer.

By a railroad accident in Vermont, on the 13th inst., one man was killed and several others badly hurt.

Middle States.

At Camden, N. J., and in that vicinity, the religious revival has been more extensive than any which has occurred for years past. Hundreds of new members have been added to the different churches, and still the work goes on. It is estimated that more than 1,200 persons have united themselves to churches in the First Congregational District during the last three months.

The Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends, at Philadelphia, are erecting a spacious college at Westdale, Penn., for the education of their own children. It will cost upward of $200,000.

William Grady was executed at Elizabeth, N. J., on the 11th, for the murder of Fergus Collins, Aug. 25, 1865. He died protesting his innocence.

Mrs. Letitia S. Lister of Philadelphia died recently from the effects of chloriform administered by a dentist.

The Southern States.

A case recently came up before the Georgia Chattahoochie Superior Court, which is interesting on account of the peculiar nature of the Judge's charge. The suit was that of Bussey vs. Wilson, to recover the value of the negro girl hired by Bussey to Wilson for 1862. It was alleged that the girl was burned through the negligence of Wilson, from the effects of which she died. The defendant claims that he had paid the hire of the girl up to Jan. 1, 1863, at which time the President's proclamation liberating slaves went into effect, and the plaintiff had no further right of property in the girl. The Court charged the Jury, first, that if the accident occurred prior to Jan. 1, 1863, when it was admitted by the parties that the plaintiff could claim the right of property in the slave, he had the right to maintain his action, and that the damages would depend upon the negligence and carelessness of the defendant. Second, that the proclamation of the President did not emancipate slaves in that State, but that the abolition of Slavery was only legally declared by the Convention held in that State in November last.

At a meeting of the Methodist General Conference, at New-Orleans, destitution in the South is reported greater than at any former period. A hearty coöperation was agreed upon with the American Bible Society. A resolution was introduced incorporating the State of Illinois into the St. Louis and Missouri Conference. It is supposed a Union has been effected between the Christian Union of Illinois and the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The Bishop's address says: "No proposal of fraternal relations has come to us from others. In our conscious integrity we should calmly await the inevitable hour when, in the providence of God, an enlightened public opinion will vindicate our claims as a church of God and a true type of Methodism."

In the trial of Major Gee, at Raleigh, his counsel has moved to quash the proceedings against him on the ground of the Military Commission being now, under the President's proclamation, illegal. The prisoner has sued out a writ of habeas corpus, which was served on Gen. Ruger, commanding the department of North Carolina, to have Major Gee before him on Saturday last. The matter was then to be decided whether the trial before the Military Commission shall continue, a trial be had before a civil court, or Major Gee be set at liberty.

By the criminal code of South Carolina, white men are liable for petit larceny, horse-thieving, &c., to the penalty of 39 stripes, laid on the bareback. There is no penitentiary in the State, and the Legislature adjourned without creating that institution. In a recent case the criminal, who was a white man, was sentenced to receive 39 lashes. The ceremony was about to be performed, when Major-Gen. Sickles forbade it in an official order. This order the President is asked to set aside. What his action will be is not known.

In the District Court of the United States, at Alexandria, Va., Judge Underwood presiding, an important decision was rendered on the 11th inst. Thomas Garvin was imprisoned some time ago by the Provost Court under the Freedmen's Bureau law, and his counsel sued out an application for a writ of habeas corpus, under the supposition that the President's proclamation restored that writ. The case was argued before Judge Underwood, who decided that the proclamation did not restore the writ.

Judge Underwood, in explaining his recent habeas corpus decision, says that his opinion simply was that the late peace proclamation did not revoke the previous proclamation of President Lincoln suspending the writ in certain cases.

Mr. John H. Reagon, ex-Postmaster-General of the late Confederate States, in a private letter from Palestine, Texas, of March 13, states that he has quietly settled down to farming, and that he employs one white man and seven freedmen. He says that the Texas Convention is doing just what he advised the people to do in his letter to them from Fort Warren and for which he was very much condemned at the time.

A company boring for oil on the farm of William Cunningham, in Jackson County, West Virginia, six miles from Ripley's Landing, struck a vein of metal, recently, about 18 inches in thickness. A quantity of the metal borings was sent to New-York, where it has been assayed and pronounced to yield 98 per cent of pure silver. Underneath this vein, which is 340 feet from the surface, is a vein of silver quartz four feet thick.

The following statement exhibits the amount of direct tax paid by the Southern States mentioned below, under the Act of August 5, 1861, for the quarter ending the 1st of January of the present year:

Virginia	$22,270 17	Tennessee	$40,000 00
North Carolina	37,310 00	Arkansas	15,230 00
South Carolina	10,297 45		
Total			$125,107 62

It is calculated from data deemed trustworthy, that in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, the number of negroes at work is about one-third of that in 1860, while there are now twice as many white laborers as then. In those districts where white labor has heretofore been used there will be tolerably full crops of everything.

A party of cavalry, by order of Gen. Sickles, recently made a raid into Edgefield District, South Carolina, and arrested several prominent citizens, including Gen. Gary, late of the Rebel army. A private soldier in one of the white regiments had been robbed and murdered in that neighborhood, and these arrests have some connection with the murder.

Oscar Mankin, one of the Alexandria rioters, who was to have been tried shortly on the charge of murder, has escaped from the Alexandria jail, in consequence of the negligence of a prominent officer. Great efforts are being made for his apprehension.

Gov. Jenkins of Georgia calls on the capitalists of that State to furnish him with money for any length of time they may prefer, at 7 per cent interest, for the purpose of relieving the people made destitute by the war.

The celebration by the colored people of Norfolk, on the 16th, of the passage of the Civil Rights bill was attended with a street fight, involving the death of one white man and mortal injuries to two others.

One of the boilers of the wrecking-steamer Alpha exploded near Wilmington, N. C., on the 13th inst., killing two of the crew, and injuring the others. The boat is a total loss.

Preparations are being made at various points throughout the South to observe the 26th of April as an anniversary in honor of the Rebel dead.

The flood in the Mississippi is passing off, and the crevasses in Louisiana are being closed.

The Louisiana crops are advancing rapidly. The recent frost in Baton Rouge parish killed the cotton.

The Western States.

The three Indiana conspirators have been released from the Ohio Penitentiary by order of the President. Milligan is the Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Indiana.

A raid was made on the jail in Pittsfield, Pike County, Ill., recently, by a number of men at midnight, scaling the walls and making a hole in the roof to let themselves in; then, breaking through another ceiling, they reached the upper tier of cells, where they inquired of the prisoners for a prisoner named Evans, under indictment for murder, but he had been taken away to Brown County. They were very angry at their failure to release him. They released and took away with them three other prisoners, and left for parts unknown without being discovered.

The steamboat Financial was burned 20 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Ohio River, on the 12th inst., and ten lives were sacrificed. Loss heavy. The fire arose from the bursting of a petroleum lamp.

Marie Boyer, a white girl who has been a captive among the Sioux Indians for the last four years, has just been released. The Minnesota Legislature last Winter appropriated $1,000 to secure this result.

A Davenport (Iowa) journal says that at least 12,000 000 acres of arable land yet lie untouched by spade or plow, within the boundaries of Iowa.

Mississippi navigation is now open from St. Paul, Minnesota, down to the Gulf.

The Territories.

The President has proclaimed the treaty made between the United States and the Winnebago Indians. This tribe convey to the Government all their right, title and interest in their present reservation in the Territory of Dakota. In consideration of this the United States cede land to them in Nebraska, and agree to subsist them for one year in their new home and furnish them with saw and grist mills, agricultural implements, guns, horses, and whatever may be necessary to their domestic comfort.

News has been received from a camp of friendly Indians near the Missouri Coteau, to the effect that the male portion of an entire band, while out in search of buffalo, were caught in a terrible snow-storm, and but one returned to bring tidings of the fate of his comrades. All had perished in one night—the party numbering some 40 or 50.

The Pacific Coast.

A terrible explosion of what was supposed to be nitro-glycerine occurred on the 16th inst. near Wells, Fargo & Co.'s building in San Francisco. Fifteen persons were killed, eight of whom are unrecognizable on account of being so horribly mutilated. Ten or more were seriously though not fatally injured. The loss in property is estimated at $200,000. Samuel Knight, Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, died in half an hour of injuries received. G. W. Bell, Supervisor and Assayer, was instantly killed. Mr. Wallub, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Assayer, Joseph Elliott, John Gallagher, Frank Webster and William Justin were also killed. Louis McLane, Capt. Eldridge of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Judge Hoffman were bruised and cut. Felix Lamix, D. Stacy, Jefferson Taylor, H. Blanc, clothing dealer, Capt. J. E. Ayres, Fred. Leiz, Frank Morris and others were injured, but not fatally. Some will never be identified, as fragments of human flesh, bones and brains were found nearly two blocks distant. William Havens, a book-keeper of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is ascertained to be among the killed. The cause of the explosion is a mystery. The freight agent of the Pacific Mail Company says that two boxes, each measuring about four cubic feet, were taken from the steamer's dock to the place where the explosion occurred. One box was consigned to Idaho City and the other to Los Angeles. Both were stained with oil. The contents are not known.

During the month of February last 5,267 acres of public domain were entered at the Oregon City Land Office for actual settlement under the Homestead law, and with cash sales; while evidence has been received at the General Land Office covering 12,000 acres of donation actual settlement, the claims to which have been fully established.

A strike took place on the 9th among the miners of the new Almaden Quicksilver mine. The grievances complained of are their being compelled to lease houses, and the price of supplies of the Company. They hold possession of the mines and allow no one to work, but have committed no violence.

Advices from San Francisco state that the total army expenditures for the Pacific coast for the past quarter were $2,817,950. The receipts from customs for the same period were $2,536,852; from internal revenue, $59,156,-900.

The Chinese of San Francisco expressed their gratification at the passage of the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto by burning fire-crackers, blue lights, &c.

Political.

Gov. Hamilton of Texas made a speech at Austin, recently, in which he opposed some ordinances passed by the Convention as not being Republican, or meeting the necessary demands made. They had passed but one ordinance which accorded fully with the President's policy, and that was declaring the war debt null and void. He appealed from the action of the Convention to the people. The Convention had passed an ordinance exempting all persons who under authority of civil or military power had inflicted injury upon persons during the war from being held accountable. Such an ordinance would not and should not shield them. He called upon the loyal people of the State to work together. He believed provision should be made to admit the negro to vote if he became elevated and came up to a certain standard. The Convention had refused this, and refused to give the blacks any quota of the school fund, or make any provision for their education. They had, however, been taxed to assist the whites in sending their children to school. He intended to announce to the people those who had worked against the interest of the State.

The President has nominated Henry S. Stansbury, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in place of the late Judge Catron. Mr. Stansbury is a native of New-York, but moved to Lancaster, Ohio, where he studied and practiced law for many years. He then went to Cincinnati, and having lived there for some years, went to Newport, Kentucky, to reside, while he practiced law in Ohio. He was originally an old Whig, and voted for Buchanan. But in 1860, being a personal friend of Mr. Lincoln, he voted for him, and has since been for sustaining the war. Lately he has been here in close and intimate relations with the President, and rumor says he wrote the late veto of the Civil Rights bill, or, at least, prepared the legal part of it. He is about sixty years of age, and is considered one of the ablest lawyers in the country. There is a considerable diversity of opinion as to his confirmation.

Our special Washington correspondent says that Green Clay Smith's Johnson Club have marked five Pennsylvania Congressional Districts in which their energy is to be concentrated in that State for the purpose of preventing the return of the present Republicans. The Committee have subscribed for several thousand copies of a weekly paper printed here, which they are sending out franked all over these districts, in order to try and get up a third party or get a number of Republicans to unite with the Democrats.

The Oregon Union State Convention have nominated for Congress Rufus Mallory of Macon; for Governor, Geo. L. Woods of Wasco. Resolutions were adopted declaring that representation goes with taxation, and expressing a desire that civil and political privileges be given to the late rebellious States when compatible with the national safety and that of the loyal people of those States. The closing resolution protests against taxation or the selling of Government mineral lands.

A dispatch from Galveston, dated the 12th instant, says that the Texas Constitution abolishes Slavery, places freedmen on an equality with whites and before the law, and gives the Legislature power to guarantee railroad bonds for iron contracts. It will be submitted to the people on the fourth Monday in June. A resolution indorsing the President's policy was lost in the Convention.

Senator Doolittle was very severely censured in the Wisconsin Legislature on the night of the 10th inst. for disobeying their instructions in voting against the Civil Rights bill. They declare it his duty to resign. The Wisconsin Legislature adjourned sine die on the 12th inst.

A quorum has at length been obtained in the Lower House of the Tennessee Legislature by the reception of the report of the Committee on Credentials and the consequent admission of members. The franchise law was passed by an overwhelming majority.

The President on the 16th nominated Henry A. Smythe, President of the Central National Bank, to be Collector of New-York, and Samuel G. Courtney to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, vice Mr. Dickinson, deceased.

The Ohio Union State Convention will be held at Columbus on Wednesday, June 20. The Johnson men preferred a later date, but the caucus of the Legislature decided to hold the Convention as above.

Mr. John R. Hood, one of the absconding Tennessee legislators, has been expelled from the body of which he was deemed an unworthy member.

At Peekskill, N. Y., on the 10th, the municipal election resulted in the election of the entire Union ticket by 200 majority.

Lockport, N. Y., at the charter election on the 10th, elected the clean Republican ticket by a handsome majority.

President Johnson has ordered the suspension of Mayor Monroe of New-Orleans from office until pardoned.

The Hon. Charles A Shaw of Biddeford, Me., has been appointed Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

The Republicans have carried the Chicago local election, choosing 10 aldermen out of the 16.

The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned sine die on the 12th inst.

The Freedmen.

Gen. Howard has written a long letter to the House Committee on Freedmen's affairs in regard to further legislation respecting his Bureau. He urges that it is necessary, for several reasons, among which may be specified that a bill signed by the Executive would give great moral weight and power to the bureau, as its enemies believe, or profess to believe, that the Government is opposed to its operation. Something should be done, he also says, to foster education. He believes it would be a measure of real economy to make provision for schools, and suggests that grants of public lands have often been made for much less worthy objects than this would be. He urges this consideration at some length. He thinks the duty of the officers and agents of the Bureau should be more clearly defined by law, and not left so much to military orders. The Sea Island question should be settled by statutory enactment, the more especially as the freedmen who hold grants under Gen. Sherman's order are thoroughly convinced that the lands rightfully belong to them. The President should be empowered to retain volunteer officers who are needed as agents of the Bureau in service after the muster-out of their respective regiments.

Union colored people doing business on the Mississippi, engaged in raising cotton for market, complain that they cannot travel on the river except as freight, and that, as they expect to furnish freight (cotton) in considerable quantities for transportation, they will be under the necessity of bestowing their patronage in that line upon steamboat companies that will not insist upon treating both them and their cotton as alike freight.

Gen. Davis Tillson, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Georgia, has issued an order which, after reciting the recent enactments of the Georgia Legislature, conferring civil rights on the freedmen, says: "That in consideration of these enactments the officers of the Bureau will cease to exercise the judicial functions conferred upon them by the law establishing the Bureau, and by previous orders."

In Mississippi the 70 teachers in the colored schools are required to report monthly to the Freedmen's Bureau, and specify among other things the number of pupils of mixed blood. In the 12 schools which happened to stand at the head of the list, there are returned 287 children of pure African blood, and 777 of mixed blood.

Another invoice of goods intended for the use of the Freedmen's Bureau has just been received from the Birmingham (England) Freedmen's Aid Association. The goods, which consist mainly of clothing, amount in value to £448 12s. 11d.

Two of the Episcopal churches in Charleston, S. C., are making a united movement for educating colored children and already have 600 scholars under their care.

The Philadelphia Murder.

In our last issue we briefly alluded to the discovery of a terrible murder in Philadelphia. Full details of the affair show that eight persons were victims. The bodies of a Mr. Deering, who lived on his farm at Point House road and James-lane, in the lower section of the city, his wife, niece and four children, were found on the 11th inst shockingly mutilated and hidden in a barn and corn-crib. A hired boy who was missing was at first supposed to have been an accomplice in the murder, but his body was found on the 13th inst. under a hay-stack and horribly mangled. The victims were all knocked in the head with an ax, after which their throats were cut from ear to ear. Their names are: Mr. Deering, 40 years; Mrs. Deering, 35; Miss Keating, 25; John, Thomas, Anna and Emily Deering, aged respectively eight, six, four and two years. The eldest child was at his grandfather's, in West Philadelphia, at the time. The excitement in Philadelphia was very great on the discovery of the murder, and Mayor McMichael immediately offered a reward of $1,000 for the murderer. On the 13th inst. a man named Antoine Probst was arrested in that city, who confessed the deed. At the time of its commission he was employed as a laborer by Mr. Deering. The object of the murderer was plunder. Probst states that he was assisted by an accomplice, and gives a full description of him. An immense crowd collected around the police station and threatened to lynch the prisoner, but he was safely conducted to Moyamensing prison. The funeral of the persons composing the late Deering family occurred on Saturday, an immense concourse of people gathering for the expression of their sympathy. A man supposed to be the accomplice of Probst has been arrested at London, C. W.

Antoine Probst has been found guilty of murdering the Deering family at Philadelphia by the Coroner's jury which has investigated the case.

The Cholera.

A telegram dated the 14th inst. and received by the Collector of Customs at this port, from Mr. M. M. Jackson, United States Consul at Halifax, states that 130 additional deaths have occurred on board the England, and that a consultation of physicians confirms the first rumors, and the disease is pronounced Asiatic cholera. Not a single case of sickness has occurred among the cabin passengers. Choleraic diarrhea is prevalent in Canada.

A case of genuine cholera occurred in Richmond, Va., on the 8th inst., so the papers of that city state. The victim was a Miss Palmer, staying at the house of ex-Mayor Saunders. She was attacked during the night, and died at 9 o'clock the next morning. Dr. Coleman, the attending physician, pronounced the disease cholera.

It was reported in Belize that cholera had broken out in the City of Guatemala; but the particulars had not been received.

Domestic Miscellany.

Saturday was the anniversary of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and of the fall of Fort Sumter. In Washington the House of Representatives was addressed on the subject at considerable length by Mr. Garfield of Ohio, whose remarks were highly eulogistic of the life and character of the late President, regarding it as eminently fitting that Congress should put on record a resolution in memory of the sad event; after which the House adjourned. All the Departments of the Government were closed, and the flags on all the public buildings were placed at half-mast. The occasion was also considered in our State Legislature by the adoption of appropriate resolutions, and both branches adjourned at an early hour, the Senate till Monday and the Assembly till Tuesday. Sunday, the anniversary of Mr. Lincoln's death, was appropriately observed in this city, sermons upon his character and services being preached in the various churches, and the American colors being displayed at half-mast from all the public buildings, as well as the shipping.

The Commissioner of Customs is providing for the effectual protection of the revenue along the Southwestern frontier, where it has been discovered that considerable smuggling is being carried on by vessels entering the Gulf of California and introducing contraband goods into Arizona. An agent has been assigned to the coast of Texas from Gallonta to Fort Duncan, to be stationed at Corpus Christi; another agent has been appointed to that part of the frontier bordering on the northern part of Mexico from Diego, Cal., to El Paso, New-Mexico, a distance of 800 miles, and who will be stationed at Fort Yuma.

It has been reliably ascertained that applications have been made and are now pending for pardon by 86 ex-members of the Rebel Congress; 132 ex-graduates of West Point, but who served in the Rebel army; 127 Rebel Generals, including Bragg, Longstreet, Beauregard, and several of the Lees; also, 32 prominent ex-Rebel officials, and 116 ex-United States officers who held positions in the Rebel service.

The Federal dead at Fort Pillow are being reinterred in a neat cemetery, over which a monument is to be raised. The Confederate dead remain neglected by both friends and foes. The work of disinterring the Confederate dead, buried upon private property in the Shenandoah Valley, to be reinterred at Winchester, is now being prosecuted. The graves of the National Cemetery at Andersonville are to be planted with flowers.

The Post-Office Department has made a contract to run another overland mail from the western terminus of the eastern end of the Union Pacific Railroad, by way of Smoky Hill to Denver City, and thence to California. This gives two daily lines across the Plains. The service is to be commenced on the 15th inst. by Halliday's Overland Mail Company.

The State Department has received advices from Madeira that thousands of honest, hard-working laborers of that island are desirous of emigrating to this country, but have not the means of doing so. Our Consul at Funchal states that if a part of their passage money would be advanced to them by parties in this country, at least 10,000 of them would be prepared to leave immediately.

The Postmaster-General will soon issue a postage-stamp of the denomination of 15 cents. It bears the likeness of Abraham Lincoln, and will be convenient in paying foreign postages.

The customs revenue of the Government through the ports of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore during the month of March amounted to $13,428,828, including $11,153,954 through the single port of New-York.

The National Mining Convention, which was to have been held at an early day, has been postponed until some date hereafter to be announced during the ensuing Winter.

Travel by rail may now be performed to a point 375 miles west of St. Louis.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Europe.

The Saxonia, from Southampton, April 4, arrived here on the 15th instant, bringing one day's later news. The Austrian Embassador at Berlin, in a note to Count Bismark, dated March 31, strongly protested against the imputation made to Austria of entertaining hostile intentions. He at the same time energetically requested an explanation relative to the military preparations of Prussia. Both Austria and Prussia are pursuing their preparations with great activity. War is still believed to be inevitable. It is reported that the attempt of Count Bismark to win over the Middle States to the side of Prussia has entirely failed. The Duke of Coburg has arrived in Vienna; but the report that he would attempt a mediation was not credited. The Queen of England has written a letter to Mr. Peabody, thanking him for his munificent gift for the London poor. She asks him to accept a miniature portrait of herself, which she will desire to have painted for him. Letters from Italy give accounts of a great massacre of Protestants at Barletta by a Roman Catholic mob. The matter is important; but we need further particulars before judging of it. There is to be a change in the Presidency of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies. The Portuguese official gazette publishes a contract concluded between Portugal, France, Brazil and Italy for a telegraph across the Atlantic. The semi-official journals of Paris speak of France being "prepared for any contingencies," and of her not siding with Power which discarded negotiations. Prince Napoleon had been dispatched with a special message from the Emperor to the King of Italy, in which the attention of Victor Emanuel is called to the "threatening aspect" of affairs in Germany. It is stated that an Italian squadron, destined to cruise in the Adriatic, is in course of formation. The principal generals of the Italian army have been summoned to meet at Florence on the 6th inst. It is asserted that the Italian men-of-war have been ordered to rendezvous at Ancona or Brindisi. The *Nazione* of April 3 states that, according to advices from Venice, military preparations are going on in Venetia.

The steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool April 4, via Queenstown April 5, arrived here on the 16th bringing one day later news from Europe.

The Austro-Prussian situation remains without change. The pacific reports received by the last mail are not confirmed.

The French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico in three installments; the first in November, 1866, and the last in November, 1867.

Mexico.

By advices from the city of Mexico we learn that Mr. Maury's immigration scheme has proven a complete swindling operation. Emigrants arriving at Cordova find the promises of lands and assistance are all merely lures to gull them, and they are returning to the United States. A fire occurred in the capital city on the 23d which destroyed property to the amount of $300,000. In Coahuila the Imperialists suffered a defeat at the hands of the Mexicans on the 1st ult., losing 140 killed. There were other fights of a desultory character going on in the interior. Maximilian's organ states that about 100 Americans had invaded Sonora, ostensibly in pursuit of the Indians; but nothing positive is known as to their intentions. The Imperialist commandant of Chihuahua on the 27th of February shot three Liberal chiefs whom he had captured.

Mexican news via Havana states that Corona is besieging Mazatlan. He has also possession of Sinaloa mines, and is coining money on his own account. The commerce of Mazatlan, Guaneas, and the other Pacific Ports is represented to be broken up. The French subjects have been subjected to forced loans, and the whole coast was in the hands of the Liberals. The Emperor has given the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold and that of Isabel the Catholic to Almonte, who is now the ruling spirit of the Empire.

There is official evidence that Louis Napoleon is withdrawing his French troops, and that Maximilian is substituting French, Austrian and Belgian recruits.

British North America.

A Newfoundland paper, of recent date, states that the Government of the colony "dare not" propose a confederation scheme to the Legislature. Resolutions of a decidedly anti-confederation character were passed in the Parliament.

Advices from New-Brunswick state that the Governor has communicated his reply to the Legislative Council indorsing the confederation recommendations embodied in the address to the Queen. Great excitement prevails, consequently, as the Government party are anti-confederation, and this document forces upon them the necessity of resigning. They threaten that an attempt to force confederation on them will be attended with serious consequences. The government members of the New-Brunswick Parliament have tendered their resignations. A member of the opposition has been chosen by the Governor to form a new government.

The Governor of New-Brunswick has accepted the resignations of the anti-confederation administration. No new government has been formed.

The report of Ole Bull's death at Quebec is a contradiction; and the statement is made that he has not been in that city for several years.

South America.

Information has been received at Washington from the United States Consul at Aspinwall, dated on the 1st inst., that a disease, feared to be Rinderpest, has broken out among the cattle along the line of the Panama Railroad, and that hundreds are dying daily. The disease, although resembling cattle murrain, is more violent in form, and more fatal in effect; which the Consul states induces the belief that it is the genuine European cattle plague.

From South America we learn that the Brazilian Admiral had arrived with a fleet of ironclads, gunboats and monitors at Corrientes, and that the passage of the Parana would immediately be forced.

China.

A great battle is reported to have been fought in China between the Imperialists and the rebels, in which the latter are said to have suffered a crushing defeat.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, April 12.—Bills were passed providing that soldiers' memorials shall go through the mails free of postage; and authorizing the remission of duties on produce in transitu when the Reciprocity Treaty expired. The bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for war expenses was called up, and the House amendments concurred in. Mr. Stewart introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution by prohibiting distinctions in civil rights or suffrage on account of color, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution, viz:

ARTICLE —. SECTION 1. All discriminations among the people because of race, color or previous condition of servitude, either in civil rights or the right of suffrage, are prohibited; but the States may exempt persons now voters from restrictions on suffrage hereafter imposed.

SEC. 2. Obligations incurred in aid of the insurrection, or of war against the Union, and claims for compensation for slaves emancipated, are void, and shall not be assumed as paid by any State or by the United States.

Resolved, etc., That whenever any one of the eleven States, whose inhabitants were lately in insurrection, through a Legislature elected by a constituency restricted in the right of suffrage only by such laws as existed in such State in 1860, shall have ratified the foregoing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and shall have modified its laws in conformity therewith, then and in that case such State shall be recognized as having fully and validly resumed its former relations with the Government, and its chosen Representatives shall be admitted into the two Houses of the National Legislature; and a general amnesty shall exist in regard to all persons in such State who were in any way connected with armed opposition to the Government of the United States wholly relieving them from all the pains, penalties or disabilities to which they may have become liable by reason of their connection with said insurrection.

This is intended as a substitute for the joint resolutions introduced by Mr. Stuart for the amendment of the Constitution. It being the day fixed for the formal notice of the death of the late Senator Foot of Vermont, remarks on the character and public services of the deceased were made by Senators Poland, Fessenden, Brown, Sumner, Pomeroy, Cragin, Edmunds and McDougall, after which, out of respect to the deceased, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Resolutions were adopted concerning the supply of firearms to citizens of Montana, and requesting the Paymaster-General to furnish lists of paymasters against whom stoppages are standing. After debate the latter was reconsidered and referred to the Military Committee. The next bill in order was the bill for the relief of Paymasters of the army. Mr. Conklin moved a substitute for the bill to the effect that the proper accounting officers be directed, in the settlement of accounts of paymasters for disbursements during the Rebellion, to allow such Paymasters all sums that they may have paid on erroneous muster rolls which they had no means or opportunity to verify previous to payment. The bill with pending amendments was then recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Senate bill to transfer a gunboat to Liberia was passed, and also the Senate joint resolution against the importation of criminals. A resolution to grant a full section of the public lands to whoever shall establish an artesian well on any mail route in certain territories, was debated, and finally recommitted. A memorial from the Legislative Assembly of Arizona asking that the tract of land in the bend of the Colorado River be attached to Arizona was reported on adversely, and the Committee discharged from its further consideration. Memorials from Utah asking for appropriations for the construction of roads and the forming of a library in that Territory were tabled. A bill was reported to appropriate $10,000 for boundary surveys of Idaho and Oregon, and referred. A report from the Conference Committee on the bill to sell marine hospitals, &c., was made and agreed to. The Senate resolution to prohibit the sale of liquors in the Capitol was amended so as to include all public buildings and grounds in Washington, and passed. The Senate bill making an additional grant of lands to the State of Minnesota, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of a railroad in said State, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of War to settle the claims of the State of Kansas for the services of the militia called out by the Governor of that State on the requisition of Major-Gen. Curtis, Commander of the United States forces in that State, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Senate bill to appropriate $25,000 for relief of the poor in the District of Columbia, was passed—100 to 24. A message was received from the Senate, announcing its adjournment as a mark of respect to the late Senator Foot. Eulogies on the deceased were pronounced by Messrs. Woodbridge, Banks, Washburne, Dawson, Grinnell, and Morrill, and the House adjourned.

SENATE, April 13.—A report was made from the Conference on the Naval Appropriation bill and agreed to. The bill was substantially that passed by the Senate. A bill to authorize the distribution of *The Globe* to District Judges was called up and postponed. A bill providing that no Territorial officer should be permitted to absent himself from the Territory for a period longer than thirty days was called up and debated, but pending its consideration the morning hour arrived. The House amendment to the resolution prohibiting the sale of liquors in the Capitol was agreed to. Mr. Morrill, Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, said that he would introduce the bill conferring the right of suffrage upon colored persons in the District at an early day. Mr. Chandler, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on the bill to authorize the sale of marine hospitals and revenue cutters, made a report, which was agreed to. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for what information may be in his possession as to the prevalence of the rinderpest in this country, what measures should be taken for its prevention, &c. A resolution to print 6,000 copies of the eulogies on Senator Foot was referred. Further details were furnished, in a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the taking of the oath of office required by act of Congress by Treasury Department employés in the Southern States. In some cases the officials have taken the oath in a modified form; but in no instance where it has not been subscribed to without reservation has any money for salary been paid to the incumbent. The Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Resolutions were adopted directing an inquiry as to what legislation is needed to keep out the cholera. A joint resolution for the relief of Mrs. McCook was passed. It directs the Secretary of the Interior to pay her, in consideration of the services to their country in the late war, of her husband and eight sons, four of whom perished of wounds received in battle in the line of their duty, an annuity of $250, to be paid semi-annually. Mr. Scofield made a personal explanation, defending himself from the charge of indifference to petroleum interests made by a Committee of oil producers in Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Lawrence of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Morehead of the same State, also made statements on the subject. A report was presented from the Committee on Conference on the Navy Appropriation bill and was agreed to. A communication from the Secretary of War was presented, stating that he has no data by which to form an opinion as to the effect a quarantine station will have on the navigable waters of New-York harbor. A message from the President, in response to a resolution of the House, was taken up and referred to the Foreign Committee, stating that measures had been taken to send a naval force to the fishing grounds to protect the interests of American citizens against violence. The Army bill was then taken up, debated and considered section by section. Mr. Schenck said that the bill was framed in conformity with the views of the Lieutenant-General of the army, and was sanctioned by the Secretary of War, in so far as it regarded the number of the standing army. It provided for an army to consist of 500,000 men, but with an organization capable of expansion to 82,600. The bill passed by the Senate provided for a less number than that reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. The Senate fixed the number of infantry regiments at 50, and the Committee at 55, which was according to the recommendation of the Secretary of War and of the Lieutenant-General commanding. The paring down of these five regiments by the Senate was done apparently for the purpose of crowding out and getting rid of the Veteran Reserve Corps. The Committee retained 55 regiments, using 10 of them for the Veteran Reserve Corps. The appropriation for the army during the last year of the Rebellion amounted to $516,000,000. The estimate for the army proposed to be retained amounts to $33,000,000, one-sixteenth of what the army cost during the last year of the war. Another feature of this bill, differing from that of the Senate, was in regard to the number of colored troops. The Senate proposed eight regiments of colored troops; this bill proposed ten regiments of colored troops. The Senate bill proposed that two of the 12 cavalry regiments, provided for in both bills should be composed of colored men, while the House bill contained no such clause. Another feature of the bill reported was the preservation, as a distinct bureau, of the Provost-Marshal and his assistants. Another peculiar feature of this bill, differing from that of the Senate, was this: There was a provision in the Senate bill that in selecting officers for the newly organized regiments two-thirds of them should be taken from volunteer officers and soldiers, the selection of the other third to be left to the discretion of the President; and that all the Regular Army officers who have during the war commanded volunteer troops shall be connected, either as Regular Army officers, or as volunteer officers. The committee regarded this as giving the first third of the prize to the Regular Army officers, and then remitting to the enjoyment of the other two-thirds those army officers who had commanded volunteers during the war, thus cutting off the volunteer officers. The committee had inserted, in lieu of it, a section, "That no officer of the Regular Army who has commanded volunteer forces during the war, shall, on that account, be counted as volunteer officers, but shall only be counted as officers of the Regular Army." Another very important provision of the bill was a provision for revising the whole army list, as it now stood, in order to determine what officers should be properly retained in the service. Mr. Davis (N. Y.) moved to amend the first section by reducing the number of regiments from 55 to 50. After some debate, in which it appeared that Mr. Davis's resolution aimed at the exclusion of the Veteran Reserve Corps, the section was passed over informally, that question coming up more directly in the fifth section. The second section, referring to the five regiments of artillery, passed over without amendments. A number of amendments were proposed, and some adopted, to the section which provides for 12 regiments of cavalry. This section gave rise to much debate, and numerous propositions of amendment. Pending its consideration, the bill went over till Monday. Adjourned.

HOUSE, April 14.—The reading of the journal was dispensed with, and Mr. Garfield made a motion that the House adjourn, as the day was the anniversary of the death of Mr. Lincoln. The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

SENATE, April 16.—A resolution was reported appointing Managers for an Asylum for Volunteers. A bill was reported to establish an Assay office at Aubrey and Tucson in Arizona and other places. A resolution was introduced for a Commission on the bridging of the Mississippi. The Militia bill was referred to the Military Committee. A resolution to discontinue the Branch Mint at New-Orleans was reported and referred. A resolution concerning the army register was adopted. The Senate bill concerning the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad was called up, debated, and postponed. During the debate on this bill Mr. McDougall of California accused his colleague (Mr. Conness) with having a personal interest in the matter. Mr. Conness responded in an excited manner that Mr. McDougall was not in a condition to know what he was saying. He was constantly in such a state that he was a disgrace to the Senate. Mr. McDougall was finally called to order by the Chair for telling an anecdote containing language that ought not to be repeated in the Senate. A Committee of Conference was appointed on the resolution to prohibit the sale of liquors in the Capitol. The bill in relation to the Habeas Corpus act was taken up, but not acted upon. A bill was introduced by Mr. Johnson to authorize the establishment of a navy-yard and naval depot at Annapolis. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced and referred to the Committee on Appropriations, authorizing the payment of $877,628 to the State of New-York for paying the claims of the militia of that State who served in the war of 1812. Additional testimony taken before the Reconstruction Committee was ordered to be printed. A long chapter of personal explanations, in reference to the bankrupt bill, followed, in which Messrs. Conkling and Raymond, of New York, figured conspicuously, without any serious results, however. The bill for the organization of the army was amended by providing that two of the new cavalry regiments should be composed of colored men. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate to the House any correspondence with the French Government with regard to the withdrawal of its forces from Mexico which may have been exchanged since its correspondence communicated to the House on January 5, 1866, and especially any correspondence in regard to any specific promise from the French Emperor to put a stop to his proceedings in Mexico, and discontinue imperialism there. Mr. Hill (Ind.) introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in the apportionment of representatives according to the number of voters in the several States, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Resolutions were introduced for the distribution of certain State papers (referred); for extending the privileges of the library (referred). Resolutions directing an inquiry as to punishing claim agents who defraud their principals; requesting a report of the trial of Wirz from the Secretary of War; directing the Secretary of War to communicate the facts of the execution of loyal North Carolina soldiers by the Rebels, and directing an inquiry as to amending the rules of the House, were adopted. Bills were introduced to provide for transportation of vessels around Niagara Falls; to aid in the construction of a Minnesota railroad, and other matters of local interest. Mr. Ingersoll offered a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of establishing by law the eight-hour system of labor. The concurrent resolution prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in the Capitol building and grounds was next taken up, and the House insisting on its amendment to extend the resolutions to the other public buildings and grounds in the District, a Committee of Conference was asked for. Mr. Stevens offered a resolution to supply *The Chronicle* to foreign ministers, &c., but the House refused to suspend the rules. The session was closed with a personal debate between Messrs. Eldridge and Ingersoll.

SENATE, April 17.—Resolutions were introduced to provide fire-proof buildings at the Schuylkill Arsenal (referred); to print 4,000 copies of the Report of the Patent Commissioner (adopted); and directing the names of forts called after Rebels to be changed (referred). Bills were introduced to punish the making or use of false brands, stamps, &c. (referred), and to regulate the number and appointment of officers in the Navy (referred.) A Conference Committee was appointed on the liquor resolution. Mr. Conness made a personal explanation. The motion to reconsider the vote on the admission of Colorado was called up, debated, and went over. The bill for the relief of certain naval contractors was debated, and, pending its consideration, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, making appropriations for the repair, &c., of public works, and referred. A number of Pension bills were reported and pending debate on one of them, the morning hour expired. The House took up the Army bill, and discussed the Veteran Reserve Corps section. A motion to strike it out—abolishing the Veteran Reserve—was lost, yeas 39, nays 84. A motion to repeal all acts authorizing colored regiments was rejected, 23 to 85. It was voted to dispense for the present with the evening sessions. After some personal explanations the House adjourned.

Personal Affairs at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, April 17, 1866.

There was a passage at arms in the House to-day between Mr. Woodruff, editor of *The Union*, and Gen. J. P. Brownlow, the latter denouncing Woodruff in the strongest terms. Pistols were drawn, but the parties were finally separated.

The trial of Bruner has been resumed. Bruner's counsel objected to indefinite specifications as to time and place. The court overruled the objections.

Col. J. F. Rustling, formerly Chief Assistant Quartermaster Department of the Cumberland, has resigned and will soon leave for the North.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1866.

USURPATION DEMANDED.

The unchanged, unhanged Rebels who edit *The Daily News*, are determined not to rest until they shall have relighted the flames of Civil War. Their last bulletin says:

"The President, in his present position, is a mere puppet. Eleven States and their populations, silenced and outlawed by Radical dictatorship, have been kept out of the arena. Their welfare, their safety, their very political life, depend upon the issue in the settlement of which they are denied all voice and participation. They have the right to representation in the National Legislature. It is the duty of the President to protect them in the enjoyment of that right. The vindication of great principles, the interests of the people, the integrity of the Union, the very essence of the Republic, in a word, the enforcement of the Executive policy of restoration, demands that the Representatives of the Southern States and the people should immediately assume their official functions—should take their seats at once in Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives in the Capitol of the United States.

"The Radicals oppose their admission. They bar the doors. They stand armed with stolen and unlawful weapons to dispute the passage of duly elected members of Congress to their rightful seats in the National Legislature. Then why does not the Chief Magistrate of the Republic interpose his authority to prevent this outrage against the representatives of the States and of the people? He has the power to do so. He is Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, and has at his disposal an armed and disciplined force amply sufficient to preserve the peace at the seat of Government, and to enforce obedience to the laws beneath the roof of the Capitol of the Republic. Let a day be fixed for the representatives of the Southern States and people to take their seats in Congress. The seats are there, ready to receive the rightful claimants. Let them enter, take possession of their own, and fulfill their official functions. Should violence be offered them by any man, or number of men, under any pretense whatsoever, *let the President send a detachment of Federal troops to preserve order in the Capitol.* If Radical conspirators attempt to support their usurpation by force, the consequences be upon their heads. It is time that the Republic should have a complete and constitutional National Legislature. We have been ruled too long by faction. We have been too long subject to the caprices of fanatics. The country must be permitted to resume its normal condition, and if revolutionists stand in the way, the Executive arm is strong enough to sweep them from the path of restoration."

Remarks.

—The Federal Constitution (Art. I. §5) says:

"Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members."

It was not necessary to prescribe that—it is the common law of legislative bodies. A Congress into which the President was at liberty to inject member, at his discretion would be less respectable, less potent, than the "Corps Legislatif" which servilely responds to every word of Louis Napoleon.

There is a law of the land—passed by both Houses and approved by the President—which excludes from seats in either House all who have voluntary aided the late Slaveholders' Rebellion. What would *The News* have done with this? The present members will not repeal it; the ex-Rebels cannot repeal it till they obtain seats, and cannot vote till it is repealed. What would "the armies of the United States" avail in the premises? It might possibly destroy a quorum: could it make one?

Will not the ex-Rebels spurn such mad, suicidal counsels? Have they not had bloodshed enough? The suggestion that Congress should impeach and try the President is rash and foolish enough; but it is not treasonable; for the Constitution expressly confers the power so to impeach and try. But what *The News* commends is naked, downright treason—treason in the interest of older treason—treason to relieve traitors from the milder penalties incurred by their rebellion. The President has too much good sense as well as patriotism to dream of following such counsels. He is nowise responsible for their utterance, and has shown what he thinks of such conspiracies and their authors in his speeches against Secession in 1861. We affectionately advise the Rebel chiefs to let the old wounds be scarred over before they instigate another pro-Slavery Rebellion.

SAVAGE AND CIVILIZED.

We had not long since a very pretty tale from New-Zealand. The Hon. Hone Wetere, native magistrate—his English name, of all names in the world, is John Wesley—tried an ancient Maori female for witchcraft, found her guilty, of course, and with his own judicial hands incontinently decapitated the unfortunate old lady. The Hon. Hone Wetere is, it seems, a conservative. The radical missionaries have, no doubt, told him that witchcraft is all stuff and nonsense; but Hone knows better than that. It is a part of his religion to believe in it; it is a part of his politics to believe in it; it is a part of his social science to believe in it; and, doubtless, he does not deem this world worth living in unless, when he discovers a witch, he is to have the privilege of making her shorter by a head without delay. He only follows the law as established by his ancestors. He only plants himself firmly against innovation. He believes, the pious man, that when witches can keep their heads upon their shoulders, the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds may be expected at an early date.

We hold Mr. Justice Wetere in great contempt; but very respectable folk at this end of the world are quite as worthy of our indignant censure. Perhaps Wetere has heard from Jamaica—who knows? Perhaps he thought that, when an English pro-consul, taking counsel of his fears or of his prejudices, carried slaughter through a whole district, hanging by wholesale, and even treating himself to the delicacy of a suspended clergyman—perhaps when Wetere heard this (which *The London Punch* considers an excellent joke) he thought it hard if he could not be indulged in the murder of one single old woman. No matter what he thought! He did the deed; he extirpated the witch; and we do not see why the English Tories should not send him out a silver broad-ax, suitably inscribed, as a token of their distinguished consideration.

The man, if we do not misnomer him, who lately sent to Senator Sumner a severed black finger, may have had, God knows what, superstitious notions in doing so, of enchanting the recipient, of bewitching him to death, or to dumbness, or of hardening his heart, or of scaring him into an abandonment of his views upon the Suffrage question. The beastly wretches in Mississippi who slaughter and burn defenseless freedmen, fancy that they are thus promoting White supremacy. In New-Zealand, not long ago, a native and his wife pulled the heart out of their living child, under the impression that the poor infant was bewitched. A spell has fallen upon Slaveholding—the evil eye of civilization has smitten it—the glory of the violent has departed; and they stupidly hope to rekindle it by offering up sacrifices to the Devil their master, by shooting, roasting, maiming, torturing, by every invention of cruelty and torment. Still in their decadence lingers their ancient ferocity. Still to whip, to starve and to strangle—still to hunt, to shoot and to stab—still to treat God's image as wild beasts are treated—still, in defiance of law, to keep up a semblance of reinless and irresponsible power—these are the precious consolations of obdurate and enraged traitors! Is it asked what these wretches expect to gain by such Heaven-defying, law-defying acts? How do we know? Perhaps nothing more than the immediate gratification of their low instincts and the instant solace of their undying hate. Desperation never reasons. They may hope to frighten us back to a quasi patronage of the old iniquity. They may think to worry the Blacks into a rebellion which would leave them at the mercy of every hard hand and harder heart. They may have no other motive than that which drives the starved tiger upon his prey. They have a lively faith in wickedness. They conceive that precious virtue is latent in monstrous crimes. They believe that some deity will take them in keeping if only they dabble their hands often enough in human blood. 'Tis an old delusion, confined to no quarter of the globe—as rife and as rampant in Richmond as in Africa—the delusion of believing that justice can be crushed by the dead-weight of wickedness, if only it be deadly enough and sufficiently weighty. Power is pleasant to the powerful—revenge is sweet—the heart of man is desperately wicked—wrong resorts naturally to physical force: always has since Cain accomplished the primal homicide. The tragedy of it is, that killing goes on under the shadow of Christian churches—that civilized nations sanction public deeds which, if they were private, would make busy work for the hangman and his halter—that, run as fast as we may, we can never outrun the selfishness which would reap without sowing, and the spurious philosophy which finds right in might. The blood-smeared Maori in his nakedness—the Governor of Jamaica in his uniform—the Mississippi planter in his linen coat and Panama hat—the same savage soul is in all three! The labor of ameliorating human affairs is ceaseless—let us be thankful that History proves that it is not altogether hopeless.

C. J. CHASE ON CIVIL RIGHTS.

One who styles himself our political opponent, after promising that Chief-Justice Chase presided at a late religious meeting in our City, and there expressed his gratification at the passage of the Civil Rights bill, and his hope that the Blacks would be enfranchised, asks us—

"Is it not, even in your view, almost disgraceful for the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, at this time, thus publicly, on the stump, so to speak, to express his views of a law, the question of the constitutionality of which must, if it is ever raised (as it undoubtedly will be), come before him hereafter for judicial action?"

Answer—No.

—We have said all we wish to say on the subject; but our correspondent may deem it desirable that we give reasons; so we add:

Nobody, we presume, supposes that Chief-Justice Chase *can* entertain any doubt of the *general* constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill. Nobody will ever adjudicate that question with any belief or hope that he cherishes any such doubt. The only question likely to be raised concerns the validity of a certain stringent penal provision of the act; and this, we venture to assure our correspondent, Mr. Chase will consider as calmly and adjudge as impartially as any other man on the bench. Then where is the impropriety?

THE COUP D'ETAT—A. J.

The organs of the Administration, from *The Richmond Examiner* down to *The New-York News*, are busily devising plans for "abolishing" Congress. It is amusing to read their many-hued schemes for getting things right again, and placing the nation on the "true basis of national unity." It seems to us that valiant gentlemen who fought like Trojans to keep out of the Union for five years, should not particularly complain if they are permitted to pray five years longer before coming in again. Possibly, if any one of the seedy gentlemen now hanging around the doors of the Senate or the House, hoping to enter upon the green fields of mileage, and stationery, and books, and gab, and gasconade, had been asked two years ago whether he would accept a position in the Senate, he would have asked the memorable question about thy servant being a dog under certain circumstances. Time and occasion often change wrath into felicity, however; and, if President Johnson has any offices hanging heavily on his hands, he can find graybacks in abundance to relieve him.

It is not for the mere love of office that we scold the poor Rebels. The hope of getting the largest amount of pay for the smallest amount of work, which lies at the basis of office-love, is as ardent in the hearts of the manly Southerners as among the Democrats of Tammany Hall, or the eleemosynary editors of starving newspapers. We do protest mildly but firmly against the scheme now pervading the Rebel press of entirely destroying Congress, abolishing the judiciary, reducing the army, and placing us under the care of Mr. Andrew Johnson. We do not make this protest from personal dislike to Mr. Johnson. If we are to be owned by one man, perhaps he will be as kind to us as any person else, and see that we have work and feed and clothes. We do not dare to doubt Mr. Johnson's willingness to enter upon the task. Our worthy President has never been especially censurable for the absence of a willingness to do anything that pleased him. The change would be economical. We should not have immense printing bills to pay—long columns of gab from voluble Representatives—cart-loads of *Globes*, and reports, and other printed paper, which go to develop the country-grocery and trunk-lining interests, an extended judiciary system, with the inexhaustible following of marshals, and clerks, and criers, and jailors—not to speak of the huge telegraphic bills we are compelled to meet every morning for long speeches. We have no doubt Johnson could run the machine for half-cost; and, by dismissing half of our officials, the demand for labor in the Western territories would be largely met. There might be some hard feeling among those gentlemen of the Senate and House who would, of necessity, according to *The News's* plan, be hanged as "Benedict Arnolds." But, of course, we cannot please everybody. The summary execution of Sumner, Stevens, and Phillips, would unavoidably be conceded. Mr. Sumner has no children, and would, therefore, leave no inconsolable widow to mourn his loss. Thaddeus Stevens is quite an old man, and a little hanging would only anticipate the destiny which all of us must contemplate at the age of three score and ten. As for Mr. Phillips, his not being hanged is one of those anomalies in American civilization, which the President owes it to his country and his God to reform. We could wish it in the interest of oratory. Wendell would make us a good speech—far ahead of Emmett's, we have no doubt—and dying speeches, first-class, are hard to get. The rope around the neck might add unusual pathos; but the tears would be pardoned to the singularity of association.

We began this article intending to be very severe upon those gentlemen who were proposing to do away with Congress, abolish the Supreme Court, overthrow our liberties, and place us in the hands of a ——, well, we will not be harsh! We intended to rebuke these vile conspirators, as men whom earth would refuse to hide, whose very dust would poison the worms, with several other very fine and striking phrases. But, as happens to all fair minds, the close analysis of the subject has compelled us to pause. Providence made A. J. President. Should we not improve on Providence, and make him Dictator? Why all this red-tape and fuss about Congress and Courts? It would have taken Congress ten years to agree upon a proclamation like that declaring "Peace"—a proclamation so self-evident, that we were surprised it had not been made six months ago. Caviling people have said that it meant nothing—that it no more made peace than an almanac makes Summer. But this falsehood we have triumphantly exposed by showing that, in the matter of rations alone, it saves the country from $2 50 to $3 per day. Can other Presidents say as much? It requires but a hasty calculation to show that at this rate the President would only have to issue 247,091 proclamations a day for ten years to pay off the whole public debt—an enterprise which any public-spirited man, especially when he had the job of managing the United States, would not hesitate to undertake.

We are becoming so enraptured with this scheme that unless we change the subject and close our article we shall find ourselves going as far as the veriest Copperhead—in favor of A. J. chasing Congress out of the Capitol, and decorating the grounds around the White House with the swaying bodies of Mr. Sumner, Mr. Phillips and Mr. Stevens. How comfortable it would be to rest forever in Andrew's gentle bosom, with no care, no elections, no taxes, nothing to vex us. It might annoy us to find all the Presidential spoils going to *The News* and *The World* and *The Freeman's Journal;* but when that time comes we shall no longer print THE TRIBUNE, for the duties of this paper are to end with the millenium, and we shall no longer fret over endless editorials, and ceaseless narrations of news, and vain efforts to improve and ennoble the world. We shall be in that extreme felicity of repose of which Mr. Seward is regarded as the most conspicuous living representative, wherein everything is altogether lovely while the anserine bird occupies a conspicuous position. The attainment of this will terminate our humble work and consummate every earthly desire.

TERMS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The Daily News is in want of information, and very properly applies to THE TRIBUNE. Quoting that clause of the Federal Constitution which prescribes that

"*Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members,*"

it asks:

"Does THE TRIBUNE mean to say that this clause gives to the two *Houses of Congress* any power to declare, by concurrent resolution, that neither House shall, without the consent of the other, 'be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members?' and does not THE TRIBUNE know that that is exactly what the two Houses of Congress have done, under the dictation of Mr. Thad. Stevens and his Central Directory?"

Answer.—No, Sir! we presume it entirely within the "power" of either House, regardless of the other, to-day to admit representatives of the seceded States to seats on its floor. Yet the matter is so grave, so novel, so complicated, and involves such far-reaching consequences, that it seems eminently proper that the two Houses should consult, confer, compare notes, and coöperate in their action upon it. They are mutually affected by whatever either may do in the premises, and do well to act accordingly. And this, under the "dictation" referred to, they have wisely agreed to do.

The News asks further:

"Does THE TRIBUNE pretend that a clause which gives to each House the power to decide upon the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, gives to the two Houses of Congress the power, against the entreaties and protest of the President, to disrupt the Union, and to expel from the Confederation of States eleven of its coequal members?"

Answer.—The loyal men now in the ascendant in Congress *did not* "disrupt the Union." *You* did that, Messrs. Rebels! so far as it has been done at all. They did not *expel* eleven States (more or less). *You* tore them out of the Union, so far as you could do it, impelling their representatives in Congress to abandon their seats with an imposing parade of contempt and defiance for the Union, and the most theatrical protestations that their States would never, never return to the Union, nor send representatives to its Capitol. Yet now, after four years of bloody, desolating war to destroy the Union, you fume, and rave, and threaten, because *one* year has not sufficed to get your representatives back into the seats they so ostentatiously spurned! Your hot haste is indecent—discreditable!

The News continues:

"THE TRIBUNE knows very well that no Southern Senator or Representative is excluded from his seat, because of any fault to be found with his 'election, return, or qualification,' but because it is the theory of the revolutionists that the State whose representative he claims to be, is *not* in the Union, and therefore not entitled to representation."

Remark.—No, Sir! we *do not* know this. Members of Congress should be elected by loyal, Union-loving citizens, which most of those now seeking admission to seats were not. One "qualification" required by law of members is a right hand unreddened by the blood of loyal men fighting to uphold the Union; and most of your pretenders lack this. But, beyond and above all else, it is indispensable that that portion of the people of the Southern States who never seceded from the Union, and never were traitors to it, shall have a voice and vote in choosing the members who are to represent those eleven States in Congress. Let the Southern loyalists vote—secure their right to a voice in the government which taxes, rules and judges them—and we waive every other requirement. But we will not, we never can, agree that the late Rebels of the South shall be represented in Congress to the exclusion of their steadfastly loyal neighbors—that 300,000 White Rebels in South Carolina (for example) shall have equal weight in our common Government with 600,000 White Unionists in Maine or Iowa—that the Southern Blacks shall be legally gagged and their White neighbors empowered to speak twice in their stead, though not in their behalf; and it is a most arrogant presumption that insists that this shall be conceded. We are willing that the Five Millions of ex-Rebels shall have equal power, man for man, with the loyal people, North and South—but no more. If they disdain this, and insist on counting themselves two to our one, they will have to wait a while before they get into Congress at all.

PECKSNIFF ON FREE TRADE IN BRITISH IRON.

The London members of *The Evening Post's* Free Trade League are doing a little tract-publishing on their own account, to persuade Americans that it would be an undisguised blessing to them to allow the British to swamp their Iron Manufactures and throw one or two millions of workingmen and their families out of employment. *The Mining Journal* of Jan. 13 expresses a disinterested solicitude "lest the party in the American Congress which is endeavoring to increase the duties on imported produce, so as to make them *quite protective*, should be successful," and adds:

"Should this be the case, it will have a very serious influence on the market here; as various manufactures in the metal trade are looking forward to extensive orders from America, and are hoping to do a very large trade with the United States in the Spring, *all of which would be prevented if these high duties are established.* We trust, however, that this may not be the case, and that the more enlightened statesmen in America may see the evil that would arise to America herself from the return to protective duties, *and that the establishment of such duties may be prevented.* It is surprising that the Americans, who pretend to be so enlightened and far-seeing, should not see the benefits arising to all countries from the extension of Free Trade principles, and we should have expected to find them the last in adopting the pernicious principles of Protection."

The Pecksniffian preaching of the gospel of manufacturing Mammon from its pulpit on the Thames, is perhaps permissible in the way of trade, though infernal as truth and disgusting as piety. But it is wholly honorable and admirable compared with the bounty-jumping treachery to the rights and interests of American labor exhibited by the endeavors of a few Americans to confer upon British manufacturers and capitalists the monopoly of their country's markets.

CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS.

The World quoted Mr. Jefferson as authority for the dictum that our political system reserves to the several States "*every* power purely domestic," and that

"The Federal is, in truth, our foreign government, which department *alone* is taken from the sovereignty of the separate States."

We met this with indisputable citations from the Constitution itself, wherein power is given to Congress to protect inventors and authors by patents and copyrights; to coin money; to establish post-offices and post-roads; and to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies; while, by that same instrument, the States are forbidden to coin money, pass bills of attainder or *ex post facto* laws, or impair the obligation of contracts, &c. Surely, here is enough to prove *The World* mistaken—and Mr. Jefferson too—in asserting that "the foreign department *alone* is taken from the sovereignty of the separate States."

The World quotes Mr. Jefferson as writing from Paris to E. Carrington (Aug. 4, 1787) that ours under the old Confederation was "the best government existing, or that ever did exist." That was, doubtless, Mr. Jefferson's opinion; but the country held quite another; and this prevailed in the framing and adoption of the Federal Constitution. Mr. Jefferson further wrote that—

"My general plan would be, *to make the States one as to everything connected with foreign nations, and several as to everything purely domestic.*"

We haven't a doubt of this. Only it so happens that Mr. Jefferson did not frame the Federal Constitution, and it was not conformed to his views, but to those of Franklin, Washington, Roger Sherman, Hamilton, Madison, &c., which were quite different. Madison afterward bowed to the magnetism of his personal ascendancy, and wrote the famous Virginia resolves of 1799, of which, after Jefferson's death, he made so unhappy an attempt to explain away the meaning. But the Constitution is one thing, and the resolves of '98 and '99 quite another; though Mr. Jefferson—having very positive notions as to what the Constitution should be, provided we must have a Constitution, (which he didn't want)—afterward assumed, asserted, or argued, that the actual Constitution was the camel, or weasel, or whale, that he would have had it.

The World is constrained to substitute an issue of its own invention for that whereon its discomfiture is so palpable. Premising that certain of the internal powers accorded to Congress by the Constitution were granted to it likewise by the old Articles of Confederation, it asks—

"Was ever anybody rash enough, or hardy enough, to maintain that the Articles of Confederation ABSORBED *the domestic jurisdiction of the States?*"

—With a disputant who thus puts into the mouth of his antagonist whatever words promise to serve his own purpose, we prefer to part company.

MORE TAXES.

An Albany correspondent says:

"Mr. Cochrane has reported the annual State tax levy—1½ mills on the dollar for current expenses; ½ of a mill for schools; ½ of a mill for the debt of 1859; and 2½ mills for the bounty debt. This is less than last year. But, unluckily, *there are half a dozen canal improvement bills and three railroad donation bills to make it up, and more.*"

—Couldn't the Canal Improvement and Railroad donation folks be persuaded to imitate the forbearance of the people of Albany and let us off for a year? The taxes—Federal, State and local—are fearfully high anyhow, and must be for two or three years to come. Do let us grow one great crop so as to make food abundant and tolerably cheap, and get some of our local bounty debts paid off, before you come down upon us with your half and quarter mills each for these Canals and Railroads. Be merciful, Messrs. Log-rollers! and don't ride a free horse to death! Give us a year or two wherein to recuperate, and we'll try to shoulder the extra load cheerfully. Just now, we would rather not.

VIRGINIA.

The Lynchburg Virginian copies our paragraph stating that a French company is about to purchase and complete certain important public works in that State, and says:

"THE TRIBUNE need not be surprised if substantial advantages of the same kind be given to foreigners all over the South. The present temper of the Northern people, as illustrated in the conduct of the Senate of New-York, which virtually forced Senator Morgan to vote for sustaining the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto, will induce us in every case to prefer foreigners to those who call themselves our countrymen.

"We hope to see the day when everything that comes to us now through the port of New-York shall reach us through Norfolk; and when the vast products that now go from the West, via the Lakes and interior lines, to seek an outlet at New-York, may pass through the heart of Virginia to Norfolk. If French or English capital shall do this work, we will accept it gladly, and do all we can to make it yield a bountiful return to those who invest it."

—We beg *The Virginian*—and *all* Virginians—to welcome aid in the development of the magnificent resources of their State from whatever quarter, but not to betray a foolish spite calculated to set people laughing unseasonably. Virginia ought to have at least two cities—Norfolk and Richmond—of 100,000 inhabitants each in 1880 and of 200,000 each in 1900. She ought to have, she can have, and we trust *will* have. Let her double her Food and Wool crops, at the same time that she quadruples the products of her mines, her factories and her workshops. We trust that the present State will have at least Three Millions of free inhabitants in 1890 and Four to Five Millions in 1900. No other State in the Union is so well situated for profitable manufacturing as she is. We heartily wish her a rapid advance to the highest pinnacle of prosperity, and most earnestly advise her to cherish her Home Industry, and buy less and less of New-York in proportion to her total product. We should rejoice to hear that her people were making every yard of cloth and every ton of iron they require, building up their own industry, and buying very little here. That would be best always for herself, and best, in the long run, for all.

THE BIG PROFITS!

The advocates of British Free Trade have not ceased to foment jealousies among consumers against producers, and to create class interests. One of the most popular delusions they have established is that manufacturers in the United States constantly realize enormous profits. The inquiries of the Internal Revenue Commission, on the other hand, demonstrate that the brave men who have reared through our changeable industrial policy the present structure of American manufactures, *have not realized two per cent on the investments made during the progress of their work!* It can be shown that more clear profit has been made in the United States by foreign manufacturers than by our own. Indeed, if the history of manufactures in the United States were truthfully written, it would be written in tears. There is not a county in any one of the older States which has not plentiful monuments of disastrous industrial enterprises, in which generous projectors consumed their estates and wore out their hearts. The account books of American manufacturers will show that their profits are large in only two or three years in ten; that for two to four years of that time their profits are small; that they never escape ten years without years of heavy loss, or total bankruptcy; and that half of all their time is black with years of anxiety and care. Never for one hour, since the Government was organized, has the clutch of the British traders' fingers been wholly off the throat of American manufacturers. On the other hand, Great Britain maternally gave her manufacturers 200 years of vigilant and continuous protection.

SHORTENING RIVERS.

The Mississippi, during the high water now prevailing, is reported to have broken through Terrapin Bend, near Vicksburg, which Gen. Williams wasted much labor in attempting to cut through, without success. Gen. Grant afterward made a still more earnest effort, which was also a failure. And now the Mississippi has shown herself superior to them both. This cut shortens the river fifteen miles, and will leave Eagle Bend a lake fourteen miles long.

The James is taking advantage of Gen. Butler's "Dutch Gap Canal," below Richmond, and so enlarging and completing it that small craft now pass through it at high stages of water, saving several miles by a cross-cut of less than one. Ten years hence, when Richmond has 100,000 inhabitants, this will doubtless be the main channel, though it may cost something more to make it so. So the work of improvement goes on.

It is utterly impossible for a man in New-York to shake hands with a man in Texas; but inexorable distance alone prevents us from offering to grasp the dexter of Mr. John H. Reagan. Knowing simply the fact that he was the Rebel Postmaster-General, the critic of character would not be likely to pronounce Mr. Reagan particularly smart or sensible; but when we state that he is now raising corn, and cotton, and sweet-potatoes, on his farm near Palestine, Texas, "working steadily with his laborers, white and black," the intelligent reader will perceive that here is a genuine No. 1 patriarch, with no nonsense about him, and as well entitled to a private vine and fig-tree as the longest-bearded old gentleman mentioned in the Old Testament. Without knowing his exact age, we pronounce him, morally at least, a venerable tramp, and as good an Isaac or Jacob as can be expected in Texas. We commend him as an excellent example to the patriarchs who are merely disposed to curse God and die of whisky and water; who are hanging around the Washington bar-rooms, thickly enunciating their praises of the President; who are gallantly engaged in scaring school-marms and burning school-houses; who are trying to exist upon Presidential vetoes, which are good neither for the body nor for the soul; who expect to be saved from starvation by act of Congress; who cease not to lament the loss of the touching patriarchial privilege of selling their own children at public vendue; who wonder where on earth they are in future to find even a tolerable supply of bondmen and bondwomen, without which a patriarch is a mere nobody; who see before them no escape from the dire and dreadful doom of working for a living, which in their opinion is the most exquisitely painful calamity which can befall a human being. Let them look at Reagan, and take courage! Let them contemplate Reagan's corn and potatoes, and pluck up heart! Let them investigate the alleviating virtues of the shovel and the hoe! Let them, like the respectable John, dry their tears, cease their howls, hang up their harps, and betake themselves, spade in hand, to digging!

The Manufacturers' Circular is a petty concern printed in this City in the interest and at the cost of our importers and their foreign fabricators whose goods they are trying to sell. So far there is nothing to complain of. The foreign rivals of our manufacturers have a right so to spend their money, and, whether their tool earns it or not is nobody's business but their own. *The Evening Post* gravely quotes this dirty little affair as "devoted exclusively to the interests of manufacturers," and says:

"One would hardly expect to see the principles of free trade reflected from such a quarter, considering the prejudices which so many of the manufacturing class have allowed themselves to contract, and the fanaticism with which certain journals, pretending to be in their interest, clamor for exorbitant protective duties. Yet in this *Manufacturers' Circular* we find an article from which we give the passages below, advising its readers not to engage in a warfare with the consumer, in which they are sure to be beaten, but to yield gracefully and seasonably to a result which they cannot long postpone, and which, we are sure, will be as much for their own interest in its final consequences as for that of the rest of the community. We are glad to be able to infer from the extracts we make that manufacturers begin to perceive this."

—It seems to us that there must have been a time when *The Evening Post* would not have stooped to such a dodge as this; and we forbear further comment in the hope that it will promptly disabuse its readers. We must say that *The Post* knows how to serve its importing friends more creditably, and that they have no right to subject it to such base uses.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON, who died in our City on the [illegible], aged 66 years, had been an ardent and active politician throughout his adult life. He had probably made as many partisan speeches as any man who survives him; had held by election the responsible posts of State Senator, Lieut.-Governor, and U. S. Senator, and died holding by appointment that of U. S. District Attorney for this District. We Anglo-Americans are supposed to be acrid in our politics, and to deal in personal abuse and defamation; yet we cannot recollect that we ever heard or read a sentence which impugned the personal integrity of Mr. Dickinson. Though he had been a zealous Democrat till 60 years old, and has since acted with the Union party, nobody ever suggested that he was bribed or bought to do any act or give any vote of his life. In short, though nearly all of us have differed with him, at one time or another, and been pitted against him in ardent party strife, we do not believe it was ever said by any one that Daniel S. Dickinson was a false, bad man.

These are facts worth pondering. Our State has had greater men than Mr. Dickinson—more learned, more brilliant, more eloquent—but no son of hers ever won and kept, throughout thirty years, more general regard and good will.

The N. Y. Times says:

"Senator Lane of Kansas, no doubt greatly exaggerated when he said that 'the Republican Party is crumbling to pieces.'"

—We are happy to be able to agree on this point with *The Times.* It is the Senator aforesaid who is "crumbling," not the great party which has kept him in office ever since he joined it—at least, ever since it had an office to give him. His state of dilapidation is shocking to contemplate: hence his mistaken notion that the party is going to wreck. It is a parallel case with that of the exhilarated gentleman who was found, in one of the small hours, standing stock still under a pouring rain in the middle of a public square, holding out his night-key as he earnestly peered into the enshrouding darkness. "What do you mean, standing out here in such a storm?" queried the puzzled watchman. "Why, don't you see," hiccoughed out the bewildered expectant, "that the square is revolving about us? I am waiting for my door to come 'round."

If the Senator has any faith in his own assertion, let him resign and throw himself on the people of Kansas for a reëlection. They'll soon teach him that all that has broken off from the Republican party don't amount to a crumb—is only a little fine dust which the wind has blown away.

The Secessionists of Texas have, by one ruthless sweep of legislation, resolved that the whole of the great school fund of that State shall be exclusively devoted to White children. Such flowers of speech as that the "school system of New-England was a magnificent failure," and that education itself was a questionable blessing, were absurdly not wanting to decorate this wholesale sacrifice. There was a proposition that colored assessors should be allowed to collect a freedmen school-tax; but this fell through under a heavy majority. The constitutional amendment, that "no person shall be a Representative or Senator unless he be a White citizen of the United States, and a resident of Texas for the *last* five years next preceding his election, was a proper corollary to this act." The sovereign State of Texas is plainly taking ways and means to educate itself out of the Union again; but we deeply question whether it shows even a Machiavellian prudence to legislate against Southern Blacks and Northern Whites at the same time. It is a good way of not educating the Whites to shut the freedmen out of school. How Texas makes an oracle of its White Ignoramus!

The President's communication in reference to Oaths of Office that were *not* taken in the Southern States, will meet with popular comment on one or two points. *First*, the President, with several of his Cabinet, blankly acknowledge that they have disobeyed a positive law of the land in appointing to office presupposed enemies of the Government who could not take the oath of loyalty. *Second*, it is averred that such disregard of the law was necessary to collect the revenue and run the mails. "No one," says the official dispatch, "could have regretted more than the President and Cabinet the necessity which existed for this course; but there seemed no alternative; and it was confidently hoped that, under the circumstances of the case, it would be approved by Congress." This looks like begging the question. The public will wonder, in view of the severe overstrain of several vetoes to prove the Freedmen's and Civil Rights bills unconstitutional, how it came to pass that the President himself could break so plain a law. But their surprise will not cease here. If it was necessary to modify the law in order to collect the revenue, why was not Congress at once summoned to do it?

We print elsewhere a painfully interesting account of the execution of Green in Massachusetts, on Friday last. If anything could add to the horror of hanging a man without a legal trial, the circumstances of the execution will supply all the incidents of clumsiness and cruelty. We believe the day will come when Massachusetts will view the moral of this hanging as she does now the hanging of Mary Dyer, and when its method will be regarded as one of the last—let us hope, the last—relic of death by barbarous torture.

We agree with *The World* that the right of planters to hire Chinese laborers and others of that complexion is unquestionable; but an attempt to institute the infamous coolie trade in the place of the still more infamous extinct slave-trade is quite another matter, over which the Government has certain jurisdiction. *The World's* cry for Coolies [illegible] comports with its wail against the negroes. It is pretty much as we have predicted: instead of exporting the negroes on Mr. Blair's plan, our Southern speculators prefer importing more colored labor, and, if possible, at a cheaper figure.

Mr. A. H. Stephens differs with Professor De Bow about a million and a half as to the strength of the coming cotton crop, which he estimates at three million bales. The truth is somewhere between these limits, approximating science and De Bow rather than the hopeful reconstructory tendencies of Mr. Stephens. On the other hand, Mr. De Bow has somewhat impaired his lightning calculations by proving in an article "choke full of figures" (says a Georgia newspaper) that the South could keep an army of 700,000 men in the field. "But she didn't do it, even if she could."

Mr. Stewart introduced, on the 12th, in the Senate, a resolution for the amendment of the Constitution, as follows:

ARTICLE —. SECTION 1.—All discriminations among the people because of race, color or previous condition of servitude, either in civil rights or the right of suffrage, are prohibited; but the States may exempt persons now voters from restrictions on suffrage hereafter imposed.

SEC. 2. Obligations incurred in aid of the insurrection, or of war against the Union, and claims for compensation for slaves emancipated, are void, and shall not be assumed or paid by any State or by the United States.

Rebel States ratifying the above may be admitted to Congress, and an amnesty shall be declared for all their citizens.

SERENADE TO MR. COLFAX.

Interesting Speech from the Speaker.

Speaker Colfax was serenaded on Tuesday evening, April 10, at his residence in Washington, by citizens of Indiana who had already been paying a like compliment to Senator Lane of that State. Mr. Colfax, in acknowledging the compliment, said:

"I have no doubt that you, like myself, rejoice with [illegible] great joy and are prouder to-day of being citizens of this great country than ever before. There was a time, in this land of ours, when Slavery was regarded as the corner-stone of American institutions. Thank God! that time has passed, and we build, henceforth, on a foundation of liberty. [Applause.] To-day, under the legislation of the American Congress, in the great Republic shaped by the geography of a continent, and washed by the waters of the two great oceans of the globe, there is no person—rich or poor, high or humble, learned or unlearned—who does not live in security under the protection of equal laws. [Applause.] I am prouder to-day, also, of the great Union organization of which I have been a member, than ever before. Its history is nobly written in the history of our country. Administrations and Congresses and parties may pass away, but the record which the great party has made, will shine with brighter glory on our country's pages than any other in the annals of our history. When this great Rebellion broke out, and when our Ship of State rocked in a fearful storm, and was threatened by a terrible mutiny, the Union organization stood unflinchingly by our noble President, martyred Lincoln, in his determination to crush the conspiracy and preserve the Government intact; and when it prophesied to us by false tongues, and the same time shouted 'No coercion!' that the Rebellion could not be subjugated, the Union loving people of the country [illegible] forming into a mighty phalanx, determined that it should [illegible]. When your armies needed reënforcement they took voluntarily upon themselves the odium of conscription laws and drafts, because they were necessary for the country. When the Treasury needed to be filled they took upon themselves the responsibility and odium of tax laws that our flag might be kept flying in the field. They did this relying upon the justice of their cause, and went before the people and triumphed. The enactments of that great party are imperishable. In 1862 the capital was disgraced by Slavery, but they determined that henceforth it should be free, and with unwavering fidelity to principle they placed upon the statute book, that law which never can be and never shall be repealed, that in this Capital there should be no slave. [Applause.] In 1863 our noble and great-hearted President issued his proclamation of emancipation, striking with the battle-ax of the Union that powerful element of Rebel strength, and the Union party stood by him, determined to give that proclamation vitality, as it had an indorsement of the people in the Winter of 1864 and 1865. When the Constitutional Amendment was proposed in Congress, banishing Slavery forever from the country as an unclean thing, and declaring that henceforth and forever it should be the home of the free, that great organization again and unitedly rallied to its support, and placed this amendment on the statute-book. It is, now the supreme law of the land. [Cheers.] Again, in this great year 1866, in the Senate Chamber and in the Representative Hall, they have placed by overwhelming majorities that Civil Rights bill on your statute-book which declares every one born on American soil shall have a birthright as an American citizen. [Cheers.] That law, misrepresented as it has been by its opponents in Congress, will never be repealed, and in the years that are to come it will be the proudest recollection and the crowning honor of those men who stood up in the national councils that they gave to the American *magna charta* their cordial support. And why should there be objections to a law like that? Every one born on the soil of the Republic owes to it allegiance, and is it not the reciprocal duty of the Republic to give to him its protection? Henceforth, whenever in this land a person shall be oppressed or outraged, or his rights withheld, whenever tyranny may shake his scepter over him, he has but to turn to the national flag, and to the National Government for that protection which the Congress of the United States has ordained is his right. [Applause.] We are sometimes asked (and I know with what solicitude the American people regard it) why the work of reconstruction has been delayed. I do not think it has been unreasonably delayed. The President of the United States in the eight months between the collapse of the Rebellion and the opening of this Congress, was engaged in the work of that policy which seemed to him the most fitting, and Congress has been engaged for the past four months in collecting testimony, in comparing opinions, and in action to lay the foundation of that plan of reconstruction which shall make our Union eternal as the ages. [Applause.] But they have already in past years initiated a policy of reconstruction in 1862. They placed on the statute books the first law indicating their policy of reconstruction, the law known as the Test oath, declaring that no man should be eligible who could not swear that he had not voluntarily given aid and comfort to bloody conspiracy and treason. That law was well understood by the American people, South as well as North. No one expected that then, when the Rebellion had its armies in the field against the Union, any one would come knocking at the door of Congress, claiming to represent the States of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South or North Carolina, Florida or Texas. But it was believed that when the Rebellion should end, the men who had insultingly turned their backs on Congress and spurned their seats, who had killed the Union's defenders and sought to capture this capital, would, with the assurance of old times, demand that they should govern the country which they had ineffectually attempted to ruin. That test-oath was placed there as the flaming sword at the Garden of Eden, to warn such men that till there were fruits meet for repentance, or bonds for future good behavior, there was no place in those precincts for them. [Cheers.] Again, the policy of reconstruction was indicated by Congress in the Winter of 1864, when it passed, nearly unanimously, and without the yeas and nays, a joint resolution that the Vice-President in counting the Presidential vote should not count the electoral votes of any State that had been engaged in the Rebellion. That was intended to proclaim that until Congress removed their disqualifications by laws, restoring them to their rights, they should stand back. Congress has, therefore, by those two striking enactments, indicated its policy of reconstruction. But the Constitution has a still plainer language declaring where the responsibility of reconstruction should rest. It has declared that every State shall be guaranteed a republican form of Government, and in a subsequent section it declares that Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution all the powers vested in it or in any department or officer of the Government. This was intended to declare that Congress is the only law-making power of this land, and by the Constitution to Congress, and Congress alone, all must look for legalized reconstruction. [Cheers.] The President of the United States, in his proclamation last May appointing Provisional Governors, declared that the States which had been in Rebellion were without civil Government. That was a fact, as palpable as the stars when they shone in the heavens. My regret is, for I must speak frankly, that Congress was not at that time called together. I believe it would have hastened the work of reconstruction. I believe that Congress and the President, by his approval of their legislation, would have united last Summer on a policy of reconstruction, which would have been acceptable to both branches of the Government, and to which the South, seeing this concurrent action, would have acquiesced. The Constitution of the United States declares that the President, on extraordinary occasions, may convene Congress. It has already seemed to me that last April was an extraordinary occasion. The President had been murdered by a Rebel conspirator, and the Vice-President had assumed the Presidential functions; the Rebellion had seen its flag trampled in the dust and its armies surrendered. It seemed to me if there ever was an 'extraordinary occasion' this was one. But the President—and I recognize his full Constitutional authority to decide the question—deemed that it was not expedient to call Congress together, and went on himself with the work of reconstruction. I believe he entered upon and proceeded with the work patriotically, and that he thought as an experiment it would be best to test it before Congress reassembled. I am confirmed in that belief by the messages which he sent to the Governors of Florida and Mississippi, stating that their restoration would depend on Congress, but I do not think that resulted in developing loyalty at the South. Congress at last convened on the first Monday of December last. It could not convene earlier for it had no power to meet until its regular session, unless convened by the President. It appointed a Committee to examine into the condition of the late Confederate States, and it was only one short month ago they received official documents from the Executive departments which enabled them to know what transpired during the long recess of Congress, and now it is able to act intelligently with some official knowledge of the situation. You will ask, perhaps, what is my policy of reconstruction? I will tell you in a few words. It is the policy of reconstruction laid down by Andrew Johnson with such emphasis and earnestness in his speeches made to the public between the month of June, 1864, and the month of May, 1865. [Cheers.] I indorse the sentiments proclaimed by him in Nashville, the night he was nominated as Vice-President. I indorse the sentiments proclaimed by him in the Capital the day when the news of the surrender of Lee's army was received. I indorse the sentiments uttered by him to various committees upon his entering the Presidency. I learned those sentiments from him, and cannot unlearn them now. I believed in them then, and believe in them still. They showed his construction of the Baltimore Platform, and higher still, of his feelings of duty to the country. His Radical speeches in Tennessee were indorsed by his election, and I stand by those declarations, yet they can be condensed into one single sentence, and that is, 'Loyal men shall govern a preserved Republic!' [Cheers.] I stand by that doctrine; the Congress of the United States stands by that doctrine. It will prevail, and in the policy of reconstruction which shall be adopted if we are faithful to ourselves; if we are faithful to the country; if we are faithful to the brave men who went forth from their happy homes to die for the salvation of the country, we will proclaim in our legislation, as Andrew Johnson proclaimed at Nashville, 'Loyal men shall govern a preserved Republic!'"

Loud and continued cheers were indulged in for Speaker Colfax, and some one called for three cheers for Andrew Johnson. The band, and Indianians accompanying them, visited all the other Union members of the Indiana delegation, serenading them and hearing speeches from each, which were [illegible] [illegible] applauded.

FROM THE MISSOURI TO THE PACIFIC—XXXIII.

Equable Climate of California—San Francisco Winds and Weak Lungs—Bracing and Stimulating Atmosphere—Wonderful Growth and Vigor of the City—Earthquakes—Trade—Hotels—Manufactures in Iron—Woolen—Mission Mills—The Chinese—Mission Dolores—Casey's Monument—Yosemite Photographs—Revival of Quartz Mining—Agriculture—Barley—Mammoth Vegetables.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Monday, Dec. 18, 1865.

The general climate of California is peculiarly equable and balmy, with no ice nor snow, save in the mountain regions, and air so dry that even in Sacramento and other sultry localities, where the mercury sometime rises to 120°, the heat is far less prostrating than that of Summer in the East. The interior is very kind to bronchial and pulmonary complaints.

But San Francisco is a marked exception. The mean temperature of July varies only 8° from that of January. Ice is never seen, and thin clothing never worn. The houses are hidden by vines and shrubbery far more luxuriant than the Atlantic slope produces; and throughout the Winter delicate flowers grow in the open air on the bleakest hills, swept by the ocean winds. On my table roses, fuschias and heliotropes, gathered this morning in a friend's garden, fill the room with fragrance.

Yet San Francisco is one of the very worst climates on the continent for sensitive throats and weak lungs. The incisive winds commencing at noon and continuing far into the night, seem to be the chief cause. They are stronger in Summer than in Winter, but I have found them unbearable at all seasons, prostrating me as much in two or three days as a long and violent illness. Though enjoying measurable health everywhere else on the Pacific Slope, to remain in San Francisco would consign me to Lone Mountain Cemetery within 30 days. Other persons of infirm lungs assure me that they find the climate equally injurious and dangerous. It is not simply that the air is salt, for many who are robust during ocean voyages cannot endure the sea winds blowing upon the land. Through the narrow portals of the Golden Gate rushes a current of air like the blast of a furnace, passing up the valley of the Sacramento to supply the basins and table lands between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevadas. I have encountered no atmosphere so pungent, even along the sea shore of Massachusetts or Maine. It penetrates every fiber of the body, and cuts into weakened chests and throats like a sharp knife.

But to persons in sound health the city air is pleasant and bracing. Indeed, it stimulates like wine, greatly increasing one's physical activity and vigor. Her climate which makes the blood bound and the nerves tingle, is doubtless responsible for much of the "fastness" of San Francisco. It keys up the nerves and brings back the buoyancy of childhood. In the end, I presume, it shortens life, for human, like mechanical machinery, cannot increase in speed without increase of friction; the faster it runs the sooner it wears out. When this extra motive-power is removed, the machine always slackens, and frequently stops. Many San Franciscans die soon after leaving this atmosphere for one less stimulating.

To my sore regret the climate has forbidden me to spend many days in this most interesting city. Its novelties never cease. One is constantly reminded that 18 years ago here were only barren sand-hills, with the ancient cathedral and rude adobe dwellings of a little Spanish post; and every morning from his hotel window he looks out with fresh surprise upon the teeming, busy life of a great metropolis, with its stately blocks of brick and stone, railroads, street cars, gas, markets, exchanges, elegant residences, costly school-houses, imposing churches, generous charities, and all the appliances of modern civilization. More striking still is its magnificent harbor, with miles of steamers and sailing vessels—a harbor said to have contained at one time within its anchorage more ships than did ever New-York, Liverpool or London. Our generation has seen no second miracle like the origin and growth of this same San Francisco.

It is far more cosmopolitan than any other American city except New-York. At the hotels, the exchanges and along Montgomery-st., one sees that curious mingling of faces from every quarter of the globe, which is characteristic of Broadway. Before leaving home, I could remember only one personal acquaintance in California. Arriving here, I was surprised to meet daily scores of familiar countenances—persons whom I supposed dead, others whom I fancied still in the East, and others long forgotten. As good Bostonians when they die are said to go to Paris, all other natives good and bad seem to make *post mortem* visits to California.

Portions of San Francisco are poorly built, and several of the sand hills are yet bare and unoccupied. Now, property is depressed in consequence of the heavy earthquake of three months ago, which frightened some residents into selling out and leaving. The falling chimneys and walls did not kill a single person, though some high buildings were cracked from top to bottom, every loose article shaken from tables and chairs, desks and mantles, and one fissure as large as the head of a flour barrel left in the earth.

But San Francisco is the inevitable business center for all the interior west of Salt Lake, and for the long coast from the Russian possessions to Patagonia. With the Sandwich Islands, too, there is much traffic, and a great trade is already springing up with Japan and China, which the new line of American mail steamers from here to Shanghai will increase ten-fold. Nature ordained this queen of the Pacific a great metropolis, and it is written in the book of fate, that on the American Continent she shall one day be second only to New-York. Burned to the ground six times within 18 months, her growth was not stopped, nor her prosperity impaired; and if an earthquake tomorrow were to shake down every building, not leaving one stone upon another, San Francisco would soon be as large and as vigorous as ever.

There are four hotels which would be creditable to any city of the Union. Our own stay has been at the Occidental, kept by Lewis Leland, a relative of the well-known New-York and Saratoga landlords. Over the whole Pacific coast he has won a personal popularity, rarely, if ever, equaled; and I suppose it is the perversity of Nature which enables him to make the Occidental one of the very best among the first-class hotels of the United States, while the Metropolitan of New-York, from which he graduated, has deteriorated to one of the very worst.

Manufactures in iron and wool are farther advanced than any others, though some cotton cloth is already made and California, Arizona, Utah, Sandwich Islands and South America will supply the raw staple. Ten large founderies are turning out quartz-mills and other machinery of the very best quality, at New-York prices, with transportation to California added. Several employ upward of 300 workmen each; make steam-engines of from 1 to 500 horse-power, and all kinds of machines from druggists' mortars of one stamp to quartz-mills of 100 stamps—which are only pestles pounding by steam—from the simple pump to the first-class locomotive.

There are three or four large woolen mills in Oregon, and several more here. I found much that was interesting and suggestive in one of the two leading factories—the Mission Mills, near the old Mission Dolores, which John Phœnix immortalized in his admirable burlesque upon the Government surveys for the Pacific Railroad. They are five years old, with a capital of $600,000. At first they were a failure, owing to the high price of labor, but since the introduction of Chinamen, who are content with $1 25 per day, they have proved a great success. All over the Coast there is bitter prejudice against the Chinese. In the mines, though they pay a monthly tax of $4 per head for the privilege of working, and thereby swell immensely the revenue of the State, they are often mobbed and driven away. Many seem to believe they have no rights which white men are bound to respect, and some leading, thoughtful citizens even advocate their total expulsion from our shores. Among the working classes there is much filth and ignorance, and they are satisfied with far lower remuneration than Americans, Irishmen, Germans or negroes; for $300 is the "pile" of a laboring Chinaman, and when he has attained this goal of his pecuniary ambition, he is ready to return to his wives and children in the Celestial land, for which his heart never ceases to yearn. He has no desire to become an American citizen; indeed, he does not settle, he only stays. Is it because he has come eastward, while the irrevocable fiat of Nature requires that emigration shall move only toward the setting sun?

This city has many Chinese merchants of high integrity and intelligence, who command a large trade and accumulate great wealth; but even they expect to return to the home of their nativity. The masses are almost invariably able to read and write their own language, are inoffensive, quiet, frugal and industrious. Their imitative capacity is wonderful; they can do whatever they have seen done. They make admirable operatives, and, except superintendents, no other workmen are employed in the Mission Mills.

The originator and manager of the establishment, Donald McLennan, graduated from a Massachusetts factory, and was once a fellow-workman with Nathaniel P. Banks. In his warerooms, I examined finer, softer, heavier blankets than I ever saw elsewhere. Comparatively little fine cloth is made; but the goods for business suits are of the very best character. The various San Francisco mills have supplied many excellent blankets for the United States army. All their work is of excellent quality, to meet the universal demand of the coast for the best of everything, regardless of expense; for the true Californian has a strong tendency to regard "cheap" and "nasty" as convertible terms. Throughout the mines of California, Idaho, Nevada and Montana the demand is almost exclusively for woolens manufactured here and in Oregon on account of their superiority to those from the Atlantic coast.

I glanced into the old Mission Dolores Church, built by the Spaniards 200 years ago. It is very unique, with adobe walls, three feet in thickness, adorned by the cheap paintings and images with which the early Jesuit missionaries were wont to excite the imaginations of the simple natives. In the grave-yard beside it lies buried James Casey, murderer of James King of William, editor of *The San Francisco Bulletin*. This homicide was the immediate cause of the famous Vigilance Committee of 1856, at whose hands Casey was hanged. An imposing marble monument bears his dying words: "May God forgive my persecutors!" Why do the most graceless scoundrels, at the point of death, always display so much more piety than anybody else?

Some witty writer defines Photography to be "Justice without Mercy," though many victims regard it as slander without mitigation. In this branch of art—I mean Photography, not slander—San Francisco has made enviable progress. It is largely due to the wonderfully clear air of the mountains and the entire Pacific slope. If the ancients, in the childhood of the human race and the morning twilight of the inhabited world, had such an atmosphere and such an empyrean we need not wonder that they thought the blue sky the floor of heaven, the dwelling-place of the immortal gods. These photographs are much clearer than the East can produce. Specially noticeable is the series of Yosemite (Yo-sem-i-te) pictures taken by C. E. Watkins of San Francisco, an enthusiast in his art, who has spent two Summers in the Yosemite valley, for the sole purpose of studying its startling and beautiful features, and reproducing them from the best stand-points and most favorable lights. In some of his views, the reflection of mountains, rocks and trees in the transparent waters, is so vivid that it puzzles one to decide which are the original objects and which the reflections. He has produced the best series of photographs of natural scenery ever made in the United States or Europe.

The placer mining of this State is nearly exhausted. The quartz mining is but just begun. In the wild excitement of Nevada, hundreds of valuable California lodes of gold quartz were passed over; and the enormous expenses of the early days often prevented them from being worked with profit. Now, when new mechanical processes are introduced and labor and living are cheaper, they begin to receive fresh attention and the legitimate application of capital. They have great advantages over the quartz-lodes of more distant regions. The Superintendent of the Mariposa estate assured me that if he could find in his mine abundance of quartz containing $9 to the ton in the earth, he could make paying dividends on the $10,000,000 of capital invested by his company.

At Virginia, Nevada, quartz, in order to be lucrative, must contain $20 to $30 to the ton; in the Reese River District, $60 to $100. What an argument for the early completion of the Pacific Railroad! If the cars were running from here to Nevada, the cost of transporting the crude ore to California would not exceed $10 a ton, and it could be reduced here for $7 or $8 more. Nevada teems with ores worth $20 to $70 to the ton; so do Utah, Colorado, Idaho and Montana. Most of the California quartz contains free gold, easily worked. In Grass Valley and other localities much is being reduced with excellent results. Of course the mills owned by individuals prove much more lucrative than those belonging to stock companies; for, as the Italian proverb assures us, "men cut broad thongs from other men's leather." A new mining era has commenced among the Californians, who, after hunting gold lodes hundreds and thousands of miles from home, have at last learned the old lesson that the richest treasures were lying at their own doors.

California Agriculture is worthy of many carefully prepared columns, but I must dismiss it with two or three paragraphs. Mining is a lottery; tilling the earth is a certainty, and all the frugal, industrious farmers grow rich. Despite the bare, ashy look caused by the rainless months, about one-third of all the land is susceptible of culture, and the soil is generally good, though not equal to the Mississippi Valley. There is no depth at which it gives out, as in the Eastern States. In most localities, with early sowing and planting, little irrigation is required. In the Sacramento Valley and other sections wild Oats grow luxuriantly.

Small grain is the most natural crop. Of the entire agricultural product, Barley reaches 39 per cent—a larger proportion than in any other part of the world—Wheat, 34 per cent; Oats, 10; Potatoes, 10, and Corn only 4. Sixty bushels of barley to the acre are not uncommon, and in 1853, in the valley of Pajaro, J. D. Hill raised 90,900 bushels from 100 acres, a single acre producing 149 bushels. Canning says, with a good deal of truth, that nothing in the world is so fallacious as facts, except figures; but this statement is on the authority of a careful and trustworthy writer, John S. Hittell, whose "Resources of California" is peculiarly valuable and exhaustive. He believes that many larger crops of barley have been produced in the State.

The root vegetables thrive wonderfully and grow to enormous size. According to the same author, vegetables have been exhibited at the agricultural fairs weighing as follows: An Onion, 77 ozs. avoirdupois, 22 inches in circumference; a white Turnip, 26 lb; a Tomato, 26 inches in circumference; Cabbage-heads weighing 43 to 53 lb; a Watermelon, 65 lb; a Red Beet, 118 lb, five feet long by one foot in diameter; a Squash, 265 lb. Mr. Hittell's stories, like his cabbages and squashes, must stand on their own bottoms; both are surely large enough to do so without toppling. But Fred. McCrellish of *The Alta* has given me a little of "the ocular proof," in the shape of a Beet weighing 55 lb, which he avers may do for exhibition in the East, but is not much of a vegetable for California! This, by way of preparing the reader for something about California fruit, altogether beating the beets. If incredulous, let him season his admiration for a while until he hears the legend of the Sonoma grapes and the story of the Sacramento pears.

A. D. R.

THE SCAFFOLD IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A Shocking Execution—Character of the Law's Victim.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOSTON, April 13, 1866.

Edward W. Green was hanged to-day at the East Cambridge Jail.

THE MURDER.

On the 15th of December, 1863, the people of the village of Malden, near Boston, were shocked by the discovery that Mr. Frank Converse, the temporary teller of the bank, a young son of one of the wealthy families of the place, had been murdered by some person unknown, who, after carrying off about $5,000, had succeeded in effecting his escape. The excitement spread rapidly throughout the State, seeming to gain in intensity from day to day, and the most zealous efforts were made and the most liberal rewards were offered for the discovery and arrest of the assassin. [illegible] were suspected, and one of them was arrested and examined. This gentleman was one of the richest and most respected citizens of Malden. And yet, until his innocence was demonstrated beyond doubt, there were not wanting persons who firmly believed in his guilt and fiercely anathematized him as the criminal.

ARREST OF GREEN.

For some time there was no clue to the murder. In the examination of this suspected citizen, however, the detectives got a point, as they phrased it, which led them to believe that the murderer was the Postmaster of Malden. Mr. Shiloh, the barber, a colored man, testified that he saw Edward W. Green enter the bank twice; that he saw every one who entered it until within eight minutes of the time when, leaving his shop, he saw a crowd gathering at the bank, and, entering it, saw young Converse drawing his last breath.

Heath and Jones, the Boston detectives, "shadowed" Green for a long time, aided by a Local Vigilance Committee; who, against the advice of the police officers, caused him to be arrested on the night of Sunday, Feb. 7, 1864. The detectives said that the evidence would not convict him; but the citizens, knowing his weak character, declared in substance that it was sufficient, for they could force him into a confession.

HIS CONFESSION.

They were right. Taking him between his knees, and holding Green's hands in one of his own, leaving the other free for the purpose of gesticulation, one of the bank directors got the suspected man to confess the crime; or, as one of the spectators expressed it, L—— "talked it into him." For Green replied to questions only; he made no connected or continuous narrative of his deed.

This discovery and confession produced, in Massachusetts, I do not hesitate to say, a more intense excitement than any disastrous event of the war, or than any criminal act since the days of Prof. Webster. For, aside from the naked facts of the case, the large addition of aggravating but untrue rumors published respecting it, presented the act to the public mind as one of the most atrocious in the annals of crime.

The relatives and the counsel assigned him seemed to have been panic struck. Not until after his trial were any facts or pleas published which showed that there were mitigating circumstances in the case.

LAW POINTS IN THE CASE.

Before stating a very few of these facts, it should be shown why the mode of trial served to intensify the sentiment against Green, and how, at the same time, it aroused an earnest and persistent opposition to his execution.

Green was brought to trial before Mr. Justice Hoar before the Supreme Judicial Court. He was indicted under the common law form, which does not specify the ingredients which, under the statute law, constitute murder in the first degree. He plead "guilty of murder in the second degree," and, when told that such a plea could not be received, he persisted in repeating it. At the suggestion of the Court the counsel assigned to the prisoner, who knew nothing of the antecedents of the man, retired with him and tried to show him that he should plead either not guilty or guilty of murder in the first degree. A few minutes argument sufficed to cause the weak-minded culprit, against his consistent and persistent accounts of the manner of the murder, to accede to the suggestion, and when he returned he plead guilty of murder in the first degree.

He was then sentenced to be hanged.

Now here several vital as well as technical points are raised. First, for example, whether, inasmuch as the degree of guilt is a conclusion of law, the prisoner could plead the degree. Second, whether inasmuch as the statutes expressly and emphatically provide that "the degree of murder SHALL BE decided *by a jury*," the prisoner was competent to plead as he did. Third, whether, inasmuch as no jury did so decide, his plea was not, in fact, Not Guilty, and, therefore, that a new trial should be had. Fourth, whether, inasmuch as the indictment specified those *facts* only, which, under the statutes, constitute murder in the second degree, he could be legally executed.

Some able lawyers asserted that he could plead guilty to murder in the first degree, provided that the ingredients of that grade of crime were specified in the indictment; but as they were not so specified, in whatsoever respect his plea overlapped the facts, it was void; and, therefore, that Green could be held only as punishable for murder in the second degree, the penalty for which, in Massachusetts, is not death, but imprisonment for life.

But the most vital objection urged was the conduct of the judge, who, as is argued, instead of acting as a protector of the prisoner, virtually aided and abetted in inducing him to throw his life away.

Gov. Andrew's law points have been stated in your editorial columns. He was sustained in them by many of the ablest lawyers of the State. He was so strongly impressed with their validity that he positively refused to execute Green, and made a very powerful plea, before his Council, as his term was about to close, in order to induce them to commute his sentence of death to imprisonment for life. But he failed.

When Gov. Bullock came into power, without notifying the friends of the criminal, or asking ex-Gov. Andrew to state the reason why he did not execute Green, he appealed to the new Council to sustain him in signing the death warrant. With a prompt alacrity they sanctioned his intention. Green was ordered to prepare for death.

ADVERSE DECISIONS.

But, in the meantime, a few friends of impartial justice, in no way related to the unhappy man, had been persistently investigating the facts in this extraordinary case, and [illegible]

MEXICO.

A Mexican Club—A Mexican Official—[illegible]

From Our Special Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 21, 1866.

I have been lately introduced among a private circle of gentlemen who meet nightly in the elegant rooms of the Iturbide Hotel, apparently with no other object than to enjoy each other's society, but really with the secret purpose of learning what is going on in the official world, and of exchanging information on current topics. I meet there men in all positions, from the minister down to the counter-guerrilla's officer, a class not remarkable for character or education. The place of reunion is composed of a series of apartments finely furnished, abundantly supplied with home and foreign newspapers and periodicals, with cards and checkers, and with a side-board furnished with fruits, pastry, cold meat, wines and liquors. In the middle of one of the rooms stands a large steam coffee apparatus, manufacturing in less than 10 minutes 12 or 15 cups of most excellent coffee, raised at Cordova and as highly flavored as the best Java. When one of the members of the circle enters the room he lights his cigarette and then receives from the hands of an Indian waiter, on a silver tray, his cup of the exhilarating beverage flanked by a bottle of brandy or *aguardiente* on one side and his paper on the other. If he is a Mexican born he will throw the newspaper aside, drink his coffee and smoke in silence. If he is a foreigner, he will begin to talk and then drink and smoke. Mexicans do not often begin to converse until they have smoked 12 cigarettes and swallowed their *aguardiente*. But when the tongue is unchained it is difficult to say when and where it will stop.

This is an observatory from which a man can easily sweep the whole political horizon, and get an inside view of the machinery of the Mexican Government. He has only to hear and to inquire. The natives of this country have not the gift of reticence, nor is the policy of the Empire very complicated at present, so that any intelligent observer can, with very little trouble, arrive at a comprehensive view of the position of affairs.

[illegible]

... cave, and several plunges in the gold stream. Each time I returned with a provision of gold, which I concealed in the recesses of some mountains at a distance of about fifty miles from the place. I could not carry it further without awakening the suspicions of the tribe, who never suffered me to be gone beyond a certain time.

"A great expedition having been accomplished through the State of Sonora by Gen. Santa Anna, I was enabled to get rid of the company among whom I was. Koulocko and my wife had died. Nothing could keep me any longer in the mountains of Sonora. I was anxious to leave the wild life I had led for nearly a quarter of a century, and to return to the civilized world. The colonel of the regiment, to whom I communicated my desires, promised me his protection, and gave me two horses. I loaded the animals with gold dust and gold bars; but I was afraid of Mexican *pronunciamentos* and revolutions, and I shipped both the dust and the bars to London. I traveled myself to Europe; but all the magnificence of that continent, with its prodigies of art and science, never equaled the sensation I experienced in the cave when, lifting my eyes and stretching my taper upward, I saw the bright pyramid of gold emerging from the shade and reflecting my image as a mirror."

At these last words the old man, whose face had been greatly animated during this relation, fell back exhausted in his arm chair. Everybody who had listened to him clapped hands, and when he left the apartment he was cheered again, and accompanied down stairs by all the members of the Mexican club.

Obituaries.

DEATH OF OLE BULL.

The celebrated violinist, Ole Bornemann Bull, who died at Quebec on the 10th inst., was born at Bergen, in Norway, on the 5th of February, 1810. His passion for music manifested itself at a very early age, but was repressed by his [illegible]

[illegible]

His misfortunes were many, and, notwithstanding his perseverance, energy and genius they followed him until, at the age of 56, death found him a poor, shattered, unhappy and disappointed man.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN KEBLE.

The death of this distinguished clergyman is announced in the latest English papers. He was born about 1790, and graduated at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1810. For some years he filled the office of Professor of Poetry at that institution, but since his appointment to the vicarage of Hursley in Hampshire his life has been chiefly passed in the duties of the ministry and literary pursuits. He was one of the contributors to the famous "Tracts for the Times," which appeared between 1834 and 1836, and was also one of the editors of the Oxford "Library of the Fathers." He was an early leader in the High Church party, and one of the most rigid ritualists in England. He succeeded admirably in the management of his parish, and made it quite a model according to the notions that predominate in that branch of the English Church. His principal poetical work, and the one by which he is best known, is "The Christian Year," which was published in 1827. He also published the "Lyra Innocentium" and a poetic version of the Psalms of David. He was a devoted and conscientious Christian, a diligent pastor, and a pure and consistent man in his life and character.

CAN CONGRESS BE BRIBED?

Importers of British Iron Against American Manufacturers.

Confidential.] NEW-YORK, March 19, 1866.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned Iron Merchants in New-York, representing, we believe, the entire foreign trade in railroad iron, and also a portion of that of our own country, beg respectfully but earnestly to call your attention to the efforts being made by the iron-masters of Pennsylvania, through their Representatives in Congress, to procure an addition to the already excessive duty on rails. With the cost of freight, insurance, and incidental charges, added to the present duty, there is a discrimination of at least 78 per cent upon the manufacturers' price of rails in favor of the American iron-master. It strikes us that this should be quite enough to secure him a profit. But it does appear strange that, with a decline in gold, labor, and the cost of living, an attempt should be made, aided by a political money influence, so powerful as to warrant a fair chance of success, to advance the price of rails, under the name of protection to home industry, to a price which would prevent the development of new enter- [illegible]

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1866.

The Tribune Enlarged.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Notwithstanding the fact that the size of THE TRIBUNE has been increased more than one quarter, the price will remain the same.

TERMS.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year—52 numbers	$2 00
Mail subscribers, clubs of five	9 00
Ten copies, addressed to names of subscribers	17 50
Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers	34 00
Ten copies, to one address	16 00
Twenty copies, to one address	30 00

An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers	$4 00
Mail subscribers, 2 copies, 1 year—104 numbers	7 00
Mail subscribers, 5 copies, or over, for each copy	3 00

Persons remitting for 10 copies $ will receive an extra copy for 6 months.

Persons remitting for 15 copies $, will receive an extra copy one year.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

$10 per annum; $5 for six months.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Having widened the columns of THE TRIBUNE we are under the necessity of charging more, *per line*, for advertisements. In consideration of this and the fact of the steadily growing circulation of THE TRIBUNE, we have decided to increase our rates to correspond with the increased length of the lines, and with our increased circulation. Our advertising customers very well know THE TRIBUNE circulates among the best classes of our citizens, those most likely to prove good customers; and we believe the past experience of advertisers, who have availed themselves of THE TRIBUNE as a medium through which to reach customers both in City and Country, will warrant them in paying the small increase in our rates. Our new scale of prices will be:

DAILY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISEMENTS, classified under different heads, 20 cents per line.

SPECIAL NOTICES, on fifth page, 30 cents per line.

BUSINESS NOTICES, 50 cents per line.

ITEM ADVERTISEMENTS, under head of "City News," 60 cents per line.

Business Notices will be inserted on the fourth page. This change we know will greatly please those who insert their notices under that head. The changing of Business Notices from the fifth to the fourth page will also add very much to the value of advertisements inserted under head of Special Notices, which will continue on the fifth page.

Book Notices and Literary Items will appear on the second page, to be followed by the Book Advertisements. We believe that THE TRIBUNE has always been considered the very best medium in which Publishers could advertise, and this arrangement will add even to its previous value.

Advertisers, will see that, by the changes in making up the paper, their announcements will be presented more conspicuously to the reader. Friends, we have hitherto given you the worth of your money, and we shall continue to do so.

Advertising—The Fruits of it in The Weekly Tribune.

A few weeks since "The Manchester Land Company" inserted their advertisement in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and in six other papers in this State and New-England. Under date of April 5, 1866, Mr. Brown writes to one of the editors of THE TRIBUNE as follows:

DEAR SIR: That advertisement has done wonders. I have received nearly a thousand letters from all the States from Maine to Iowa, inquiring about the Manchester lands, asking terms, requesting a pamphlet, etc., and nine-tenths of them commence with the words, or their equivalent: "Having seen your advertisement in THE TRIBUNE, and having also read Solon Robinson's descriptions of West Jersey, I write for further information."

The result of advertising in your paper has been so satisfactory, that I have concluded it the best economy to continue it in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, however large the expense, and discontinue it in all other papers.

We are getting in a first-class set of people, Maine being largely represented. A party which purchased land last week has returned to load a vessel with lumber and the household goods of six families. This vessel will come into Barnegat Inlet and up Tom's River within nine miles of Manchester.

The project of settling the wilderness of New-Jersey is a success in which THE TRIBUNE may congratulate itself, as others soon will, for the good work in this cause.

Not a man who has come to see for himself has expressed a word of dissatisfaction at what you have said about these lands. They have found everything exactly as you have represented. Respectfully yours, LEWIS B. BROWN.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a circulation larger than that of any other newspaper, and a large proportion of its subscribers take no other journal. The space in this sheet allotted to advertisements is necessarily limited, so that each has the advantage of being easily seen, and all are generally read with as much interest as news-matter. There is—as those who have tried it know—no advertising medium in the country so cheap, because there is none so profitable, to the advertiser. The paper circulates among the industrial and thrifty classes—the Farmers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Mechanics of the country—and is carefully read by their wives and daughters. It is safe to say that each advertisement in it is read every week by not less than half a million of the most intelligent of the people. He who makes his business, his merchandise or his manufactures, known to this immense number, scattered all over the loyal States, cannot fail to do so to his own manifest and great advantage.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING—$1 a line each insertion.

ITEM—In the News Column—$1 50 a line each insertion.

NOTHING INSERTED FOR LESS THAN $5.

No less by the quarter or year.

Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Enlarged Tribune.

Many of our cotemporaries, in speaking of the recent enlargement of THE TRIBUNE, state that it has been increased to the size of *The London Times*, while others state that it has been increased to the size of *The New-York Times*. The fact is that the printed surface of THE TRIBUNE is larger than that of *The London Times*, and the printed matter of *The New-Y*[illegible] is not quite so large as that of *The London T*[illegible] a trifling matter, but the exact truth may [illegible]ated, which is that THE TRIBUNE is the largest daily newspaper in the world.

Additions to Clubs.

Additions may be made to Tribune Clubs, at any time, at the price paid by the original club.

Single subscribers to THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, whose subscriptions are about to expire, can secure the paper the coming year at club rates, by inducing their neighbors to join them in making up clubs.

Persons sending for back numbers of THE TRIBUNE are informed that if the papers are not sent it is because we have none on hand.

Gen. Gregory, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Texas, on the 20th ult. notified J. S. Roberts, Chief-Justice of Houston County, that he should cease to provide for the indigent sick freedmen of that County on and after the 1st inst.

Judge Roberts remonstrates. He has no suitable buildings or other facilities, and he cannot provide for these as he does for White paupers. In short, he insists that Gen. Gregory shall continue to subsist a part of the poor of Houston County at the expense of the United States. And *The Houston Telegraph* thinks the Judge has the right of the case.

Perhaps he has. We do not take issue with him. The existing *status* of the South is exceptional—that of the Freedmen especially so. But we do not think Judge Roberts's position accords well with the exultation of his Rebel friends over the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

The Vienna papers state that war against Prussia would be more popular in Hungary than in any other part of the Austrian monarchy, and that the Liberals and the Radicals are agreed in hoping for the recurrence of such times as existed under the Empress Maria Theresa, expecting liberal concessions in return for their support. We are informed that the *Hon*, the chief organ of the Radical party, maintains that a serious conflict with Prussia would bring 150,000 Hungarian volunteers into the Austrian ranks. If these statements concerning the disposition of the Magyars can be relied upon, the condition of Austria is not quite so hopeless as would otherwise be the case.

THE LOGIC OF SECESSION—A. H. STEPHENS.

The present Congress has earned the lasting gratitude of the country in the constitution and action of its Joint Committee on Reconstruction. The testimony taken by it—and especially that of ex-Rebels—is most essential to an intelligent judgment upon the problems now fitly engrossing the public attention. Let us, then, consider thoughtfully the salient points in the testimony of the Hon. A. H. Stephens.

Mr. Stephens, like Gen. Robert E. Lee, was not an original Secessionist. That is, while each held to the abstract right of a State to secede, neither of them regarded Secession as required by antecedent conditions, nor a remedy for existing evils. Yet, when their respective States decided to secede, they cast in their lot with the majority, and became conspicuous and potent champions of the Disunion cause. And this they still hold to have been right.

Let us test this assumption by familiar examples. Mr. Stephens was long a prominent and influential Member of Congress; Gen. Lee was educated at West Point, and had since been a favored officer in the Army of the United States. Now, suppose each of them, when he came to enter the service of our country, had offered to take the proscribed oath in this form:

"I solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution and obey the lawful authorities of the United States, *until my State shall see fit to secede from the Union*"—

does any sane man believe that this would have been accepted as a substantial compliance with the requisition? Would a youth at West Point, a representative in Congress, be permitted hereafter to take the oath thus qualified? Was there *ever* a time when this would have been permitted? Manifestly, not. And *if* not, how do men of character, like Messrs. Lee and Stephens, satisfy themselves that they are not foresworn?

Again:

Mr. Stephens tells us that the people have attained a very decided conviction that Secession is impolitic. They have good reason for that conclusion. But *how* impolitic? Clearly, because of their crushing defeat. But, suppose "the whirligig of time" should present totally new conditions, wherein Secession might be attempted afresh, without a probability of failure, what then? Scan Mr. Stephens's testimony for the answer!

Once more:

It is Mr. Stephens's very decided conviction that the people of Georgia—(by which he means the Whites only—those who [the states] were all but unanimous in sustaining the Rebellion)—were entitled, from the moment their Rebellion was put down by the strong arm—to come right back, without conditions or restrictions, into Congress, and share fully and equally with the loyal in the government of the country. He thinks it was for that that the loyal were fighting—(wherein, they do not agree with him.) Nay: he gravely doubts the legal validity of acts of Congress passed in the absence of representatives from the seceded States. If that be so, it seems to us to follow that every act of Congress whereby the power of the Union was brought to bear against Secession was usurping and void; so that the seceded States are now legally out of the Union.

Finally, Mr. Stephens thinks Slavery is dead only because the former Slave States have abolished it, (which several of them have not done,) and that, while the Whites of the South have all the power in the Union which they deliberately and defiantly renounced by Secession, the Blacks of those States have just such rights as the Whites thereof choose to give them—no less, and no more. We beg leave to assure the ex-Vice-President that, on this very important point, his views are radically diverse to those of the great party which carried the country triumphantly through the War against Secession, and that, unless those whom he calls "the South" are willing to resume their places in Congress on a footing of equality of power, man for man, between themselves and the Union-upholding Whites of the North and West, they will probably wait some time for readmission. If the Southern Blacks are not to vote (as we trust they are) it must at least be conceded that those who deny them the Right of Suffrage shall not cast votes in their stead.

WITHOUT NEWSPAPERS.

A printers' strike lately reduced Richmond to that state of moral blessedness and social security which Mr. Henry A. Wise once complacently claimed for his own Congressional District. For a little while there were no newspapers in Richmond; and, strange to say, the deficiency does not seem to have been relished, even by the most low-spirited admirers of that by-gone age which both created and consoled Mr. Wise. In the absence of definite information, rumor had it all its own wild way. Canards flew as thickly as Homer's flies around a milking-pail; the rural districts were feverish with falsehoods for which nobody was responsible; the city swarmed with peripatetic retailers of quite ideal intelligence, and he who could talk the loudest and the longest, and tell the toughest story, became the great man of the groggery and the revered prophet of the barber's shop. To a bewildered people, it was as if printing had never been invented; and, whatever may have heretofore been the sublime indifference of Richmond to the existence of the nineteenth century, it was not a little embarrassed by this sudden revival of middle-age wants and monkish expedients; and, when an adjustment of their difficulties enabled the newspapers once more to appear, we may be sure that they brought a sense of relief and a palpable promotion of the public serenity. And this little event reminds us of what would be the condition of our own beloved city and its environs if morning and noon and evening publications should come to a sudden stand-still, and the clatter of Mr. Hoe's machines be no longer heard in Printing-House Square. There are hypercritical gentlemen who not only fastidiously condemn the literary execution of newspapers (of the difficulties attending which they know and can know nothing), but who go further, and insinuate solemn doubts of their moral influence—who regard them as at best a necessary evil; but who, nevertheless, take them, pay for them and read them, who are unhappy with them, but would be still more unhappy without them. It is only the man who pleases to divest himself of all social relations and responsibilities who would wish to remain in ignorance of events. A hermit living fifty miles from a respectable cook-shop upon parched peas and messes of herbs, who never changes his shirt and goes always bare-footed, is naturally indifferent to the fluctuations of the cattle-market, cares nothing for the rise or fall of cotton, and has a spirit elevated far above the vicissitudes of leather. Having satisfied himself that his soul is to be saved by frequent flagellations and infrequent ablutions, he no more wants even a religious journal than he wants soap or a fine-toothed comb. Convinced that the world is rushing to ultimate perdition, his only care is not to be swept along by the current, while from his high and dry point of advantage, he looks into an unearthly future and forgets, so far as possible, that he has many millions of fellow-creatures. We cannot imagine Saint Simeon Stylites taking in THE TRIBUNE or any other newspaper; but men who differ from that worthy, who do not live by themselves upon the tops of pillars, do not shun the sight of the human face and the sound of the human voice, do not ignore common duties and are rationally gregarious, will need a newspaper as much as they need a towel or a tailor. There are some things which, solitary and alone, we can do for ourselves; but the majority of human enterprises depend for their success upon an enlightened knowledge of what the world has done, or is doing, in the same field and direction. This alone can prevent constant mistakes, the misdirection of energy, the repetition of obsolete experiments, most lamentable failures or clumsy and roundabout achievements. So, too, if a man pleases to accept relations to a government, and to put himself, and his family, and his property, under its protection, he is as directly interested in the omissions and commissions of that government as in the outgoings and incomings of his household-servants or of his journeymen. He should be ashamed not to vote; but he should be still more ashamed to vote ignorantly or blindly, or as the mere tool of a sharper-eyed man than himself. Voting pre-supposes the making-up of one's mind; and that in turn pre-supposes a basis of facts for the decision. This it is the business of the newspaper to furnish. But this is not all. Newspapers are naturally advocates. The statement and the defense of opinion necessarily follow the widest possession of facts and the largest survey of public affairs. In this respect, newspapers should be the helpers but never the masters of their readers, the vehicles of suggestive discussion, the winnowers of truth from falsehood, the vehement antagonists of error, the earnest defenders of the right. This is what they are, if not in practice, most certainly in theory; and it is just in proportion as they are true to this high standard that they are useful or otherwise. But they have no protection against the influences of passion, of prejudice, or of venality. As they are mechanically the masterpieces of human ingenuity, so something of human infirmity attaches to them in their best estate; and they must be accepted by the public, which depends so much upon them, not as oracles incapable of mistake, but as entitled to that credit which, by an average of sagacity and of honest dealing with their readers, they may have spent many years in earning. It is emphatically its general character which gives the newspaper a public influence. It is true that, either from habit or some other adventitious circumstance, men will long continue to read a newspaper for which they have no very lively respect; but they laugh at it in their sleeves or in their speech, and risk neither their money nor their reputation for sagacity upon its soundness.

Nobody can be better aware of the deficiencies of the daily newspapers than we are; but will our worst critics be pleased to imagine the country without newspapers at all?—the doubts, the nervous anxieties, the blind ignorance, the thick-thronging blunders, the misapprehensions, the purposeless activity, the indecisive inertia, which would follow. The public journal is the public memory, the diary of society, everybody's ledger and common-place book and almanac; and without it, until a substitute had been found, everything would be at cross-purposes and in confusion.

REBELS IN OFFICE.

The Daily News mistakenly says:

"THE TRIBUNE is greatly exercised because the President, in order to collect the revenue and transport the mails in the Southern States, has appointed temporarily to office certain persons who could not take the oath prescribed by the Radicals. But it seems to forget that it is also the duty of the President to collect the revenue and transport the mails; and, if the Radicals choose to hamper the service with unconstitutional restrictions, what is the Executive to do? Disobey the law which makes it his duty to collect the revenue, etc., in the execution of which the whole country is interested? or ignore the law which practically deprived him of the agents necessary to the performance of his duties in that respect? In either case, he was compelled to disobey a law; and he has done wisely in disobeying that which no one but the Radicals have any interest in enforcing. If any wrong has been done, the Radicals are responsible for it."

A law of the land, duly passed by both Houses of Congress and approved by the President, proscribes the non-appointment to Federal offices of those who willingly aided the late Rebellion. This law—whereof the constitutional validity has never been even contested—is what *The News* flippantly refers to as "the Radicals." Why not use words which have some relation to things?

We hope to see that law repealed so soon as it may be done without prejudice or peril to the National weal. But, until repealed, it is binding on all in authority; and there is clearly no "military necessity" for disobeying it.

The law, while it stands unrepealed, sa[illegible] that those who have willingly aided the Re[illegible] [illegible] not hold Federal offices. [illegible] that there are men enough in the South who can [illegible] the oath and are amply qualified and worthy to [illegible] the offices in question. But the predominant Rebel spirit of their neighbors says to them—unmistakably, though not always in plain words—"Take the oath and the office at your peril!"—and they generally cower before the menace, and decline.

Now then, the Rebellion was nothing more nor less than the dominant caste at the South exalting their own class interest, feeling, will, above the law of the land—and this is but another form of the same essential thing. It seems to us perilous and wrong to give way to it. The steadfast Southern Unionists ought to be preferred for office by the Government. They would have had a poor show, if the Rebellion had succeeded; let them have the better chance, now that it is beaten. If they are too apprehensive, too much cowed, to take office and the loyal oath, let mustered-out Union officers be appointed in their stead, until the Rebels shall bring forth works meet for repentance. It is no time for the Unionists and the Government to be truckling to them now.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

But twice since 1791 has our national debt been so low as a million of dollars, and that was in the two years of 1835 and 1836. The largest amount, prior to 1860, was at the conclusion of the war of 1812, when the nation owed $127,000,000. In the next 13 years, this was nearly all paid off, at the rate of $10,000,000 a year, till the lowest ebb was reached in 1835. After that date, the national debt speedily ran up till it became $64,000,000 in 1849. Since the commencement of the present war, it has increased with tremendous rapidity, by geometrical rather than arithmetical progression, as is shown by the following figures. The amount of the national debt was:

On the 4th of March, 1861	$64,769,703
On the 1st of July, 1861	90,867,828
On the 1st of July, 1862	514,211,371
On the 1st of July, 1863	1,098,793,181
On the 1st of July, 1864	1,740,690,489
On the 1st of July, 1865	2,682,593,026

These tables show a rapid increase, growing larger with each successive year of the war. In the first fiscal year, we added $420,000,000 to our indebtedness; in the second year, $584,000,000; in the third year, $642,000,000; and in the last 12 months, $942,000,000. This rapid growth was partly due to the great increase of prices; but more to the determination of the North to restore the Union at any cost of life or treasure. The power of the Government for offensive warfare was never so great as at the time when victory rendered all our preparations useless. We had never had so many men under arms, so many ships on the ocean, so much war material stored up for future use, as at the time of the collapse of the rebellion.

But the foregoing tables only show the amount of debt; to know our war expenditure we must also ascertain the sums received from all other sources. The receipts of Government, exclusive of loans and Treasury notes, during these four years were as follows:

For year ending July 1, 1862	$51,935,720
For year ending July 1, 1863	112,687,290
For year ending July 1, 1864	244,626,771
For year ending July 1, 1865	333,714,605
Total receipts in four years	$762,964,386

Such was the willingness of the people to bear taxation and to devise new means of replenishing the Treasury that the receipts of the Government increased more than eight-fold in four years; from $41,000,000 in 1861 to $333,000,000 in 1865.

As we have seen, the national debt at the close of the war was $2,682,593,026. To ascertain our expenditures during the four years of war, we must deduct from this sum the ante-war debt of $64,769,703 and its four years' interest, amounting in round terms to $81,000,000; and to this result of $2,601,593,026, we must add the receipts from all sources exclusive of loans and treasury notes, which were $762,964,386, making our total expenditures during the four years of war to amount to $3,364,557,412. But this amount includes the civil expenditures of Government; to ascertain the war expenditure, we must deduct the expense of the Civil List, Foreign Intercourse, Pensions, Indians, and miscellaneous, which are as follows:

Year ending June 30, 1862	$24,511,473
Year ending June 30, 1863	27,452,441
Year ending June 30, 1864	35,023,528
Year ending June 30, 1865	53,024,131
Total expenditure in four years	$140,011,573

The rapid growth of these expenses, increasing 140 per cent. in four years, is, however, mainly due to the war. Thus our Pension expenses for 1862 were only $879,583; three years later, they were $9,291,610, and on the 1st of July next they will be $13,000,000 per annum; a sum almost wholly chargeable to the war. During the war, the cost of the Civil List doubled; that of the Indian Department quintupled. But, allowing all these expenses to belong to the peace establishment, we find that our actual war expenditure was $3,203,206,066 prior to the 1st of July, 1865. The amount expended since that date, and yet to be expended while our army must remain at the South, it is impossible to state positively. But, as the Secretary of the Treasury in his last report estimates that our national debt July 1, 1866, will be $3,000,000,000, it is safe to say that the actual expenditure of Government in putting down the Rebellion will be $3,500,000,000.

But this enormous sum only expresses our national expenditure. The States, also, made large expenditures for the same object. How much they expended out of their current receipts, cannot be told; but the amount of debt now hanging over them, according to Mr. Blaine's report, is $467,954,364. Then comes the large amount spent by cities and towns in their municipal capacities; the receipts of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions; the bounties freely paid by individuals. At a very low estimate, these sums would fix the war expenditure of the nation, the States and individuals, at over Four Thousand Five Hundred Millions of dollars; or over Three Millions, One Hundred Thousand dollars for each and every day from the attack on Sumter to the fall of Petersburg! What nation has ever spent such a sum in their determination to maintain their nationality?

At no time during the war, could Government officials tell the amount of our indebtedness or make correct estimates of coming expenditures. Their knowledge was confined to the payments of moneys, and never included the results of contracts, the alteration of values, or the growth of an expansive warfare. When they came to predict future expenditures, they always fell below the truth. In his first annual report, in 1861, Mr. Chase was compelled to ask Congress to provide for a deficiency of over two hundred and thirteen millions of dollars. When twelve months more had passed away, he had to acknowledge a deficit of over two hundred and seventy-seven millions. During his short term in the Treasury, Mr. Fessenden estimated that the expenditures for the year 1865 would be somewhat less than nine hundred millions of dollars; they were over eighteen hundred millions. But it is only justice to the Secretaries of the Treasury to state that these estimates are always based upon data furnished them by their brother Secretaries of the Army and Navy. And no man—not even a Secretary—can tell what a year of rebellion may bring forth.

WEST VIRGINIA.

This State holds an election for township officers on the 4th Thursday in May, when a Constitutional Amendment restricting the Right of Suffrage to loyal men is to be ratified or rejected by a general vote. The Union State Committee have therefore issued an Address to the People, wherein they say:

"For ourselves, disclaiming all desire to provoke new agitations, or to renew old ones, or to pursue in any spirit of incrimination [illegible] vengeance those who so long and so deeply wronged the State [illegible] the country, we look only to the adoption of such a policy [illegible] will fairly secure to us the legitimate results of the dearly bought victory, by which, at the last, loyalty triumphed over treason in the field of battle. As a matter of plain common sense, all of us know that the mere overthrow of the great treason by force of arms did not change the sympathies of a single person who in any way aided or countenanced it. Reason teaches us that only the character, not the spirit, of the warfare has ceased. The animus of the Rebellion lives on. And the source of our present danger is that we no longer confront it under its former colors, but under specious disguises well calculated to deceive us at the first glance. In this State it is now arrayed under the name of the '*Conservative*' party, after having for years been the ally of the radical destructionists of the South—of those who would not have left one stone upon another in our great Government had they been successful. In the hope of dividing the Union strength, and thus gaining power, it seeks this party to profess the most ultra support of the President and his policy of restoration. It denounces as 'Radicals' the true men who stood by the Government when this party was standing by the Confederacy, simply because these true men are determined not to restore to power and influence Rebels who resigned their positions under the Government in order to attempt the dissolution of the Union. Men who wore the Rebel uniform for years are now leading editors and directors of this so-called Conservative party. Men who never recognized West Virginia as a State for a single moment during the Rebellion are now aspirants for the control of the State. And that large mass, variously made up from the overthrown and scattered debris of the Rebellion, who voluntarily abjured their allegiance to the Commonwealth, and who never voted throughout the contest until after the surrender of Lee and Johnston, are now marshaling us of old under the lead of these organizers of this Conservative party."

—A "Conservative" State Convention was held at Clarksburg on the 12th inst., wherein 26 of the 52 Counties were represented. It of course resolved strongly in favor of President Johnson and against Congress, the Freedmen's Bureau, and the Civil Rights bill. They were zealous for allowing Rebels to vote, but dead against letting Negroes do so.

A Clarksburg letter to *The Wheeling Intelligencer* says:

"Taking the declarations of this body, claiming as they do to be loyal to the United States, it is curious what an interest in its proceedings is manifested by the returned Rebels of the town and county. I am strongly reminded by the faces I see here around the corners and doors of the Court-House and among the body of the delegates of the stormy meetings held in this County in the Spring of 1861, when Carlile and Lewis on the Union side and Robert Johnson and Ben. Wilson on the Secession side, were canvassing for the Richmond Convention. Mingling freely with the delegates in the Court-room, laughing, chatting, button-holing, and in confidential confab with them, I see this same Robert Johnson, who shouldered his musket and went into the Rebel army early in the Summer of 1861, and Wm. P. Cooper, who advocated Secession here with all the might he could infuse into his paper, *The Register*, and who, having done all he could to destroy the Government and the people here living under his protection, marched with Johnson to join Porterfield, and did all in his power as an armed Rebel to accomplish the same work. I see also here the face of Judge Camden, late of the Confederate States, whom I saw last in this Court-House in May, 1861, sitting, black as a thunder cloud, under the excoriations of Frank Peirpoint (then scarcely known to fame), who was making one of his most telling speeches to an enthusiastic Union mass meeting. I see many faces here of men who lacked courage to illustrate their principles as did the three named, but who come out now like torpid snakes on some warm May-day, revived into life by the hope that somebody will yet betray the country into their hands."

TEXAS.

Gov. Hamilton's Attorney-General has written to a Texan friend now in Washington as follows:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, AUSTIN, March 7, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: The Convention has determined to adjourn by the 28th. It has refused, by a majority of 26 votes—an unexpectedly large and firm majority—to validate any part of the State debt. That debt, in all, is estimated to have amounted to about $22,000,000. As I wrote you before, the Convention has passed to engrossment, after various test votes, and will pass finally, an equivocal ordinance in regard to the Ordinance of Secession of 1861. They refused to declare that ordinance void *ab initio*. They have so passed their ordinance on the subject that they expect the President—who in their estimation is, what Jeff. Davis was, the Government—to construe it to mean that the Secession Ordinance of 1861 was void when adopted; while they will construe it to the people to mean that the latter ordinance was only made null and void by the failure of the Rebel cause. Taken in connection with the unequivocal ordinances they voted against, their design is manifest and unmistakable.

The Rebel majority in the Convention are seeking to hurry on everything. They want the State Government turned over to their men, and when that is done, as one of them expressed it, they "don't care a d—n whether the State is readmitted or not." As they express it, they "want to be relieved of the Freedmen's Bureau." No doubt of this. If they were to add that they wanted Slavery restored, they would only tell what they really prefer. They would rather have Slavery than compensation, and some of them think that by agitation they can force compensation. If you can manage to defeat or postpone the turning over of the State Government to the old set, by all means do so. Will not Congress rescue us from this peril and humiliation? If a whitewashed Rebel is elected Governor, and the Provisional Governor is relieved on one pretext or another, all the United States troops will be sent off to the frontier, and mob violence, lynch law and assassination, under covert executive sanction, will again be the order of the day.

WM. ALEXANDER.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President of the Central National Bank, was on the 16th nominated for Collector of this Port. So the long agony is over, and we think happily over. Mr. Smythe was never much of a politician, belongs to no "wing," no clique, and had very little political support. For years a prosperous and at length an eminent merchant, of late a leading and successful banker, his backing was almost wholly from business men, and his selection reflects credit on the President who made it; the more that his leading competitors were conspicuously strong and fit men.

And now, if Mr. Smythe shall be allowed to manage the Custom-House as he does his Bank, we predict for him a brilliant and honored career. If he has to "run the machine" as a tender rather than a locomotive—if he must make places for this political pauper and keep that one in the place he already holds, he will fail of course, as good men have failed before him. But let him put in and keep in only such men as he shall find capable and worthy, weeding out the other sort without fear or favor, and he will prove a most energetic and efficient Collector.

We do not wonder that Mr. Davis's confinement in Fortress Monroe is irksome, but are surprised to hear that in other respects it is unhealthful. We are opposed to any captive dying from fault of his prison—we had that objection to Andersonville. A paper published outside the walls begs the President, "if he is unwilling to set his captive free, to at least transfer him to some more healthful place of confinement." We had always regarded Fortress Monroe as a well-appointed prison, and, if possible, the most comfortable, certainly the most secure, in the Government service.

There is another movement to divide Tennessee, as there is a proposition to sever Texas into two States. The former agrees with an old idea of Parson Brownlow's, to resurrect the half-ideal "State of Frankland," which, under Gen. John Sevier, rebelled against North Carolina, about the year 1785, and became the first seceder. Frankland, or East Tennessee, was the beginning of the State of Tennessee, of which the patriot pioneer and North Carolina rebel, Gen. Sevier, became at last Governor.

One of the "well and loyally disposed" papers of Alabama gives an echo of this sort to the last veto message:

"The South and the Government are in the same boat once more time, thank the gods: 'now blow ye winds, and crack your cheeks.' If Black Republicanism wishes to find out whether the South is loyal, there is now a beautiful opportunity for finding it out. If they wish to prove their false assertion, let them now attempt any seditious move, and they will find every blast from Johnson's 'bugle-horn worth a thousand men;' and before the notes shall die away in the valleys of the South, a soldier from the South will wave the old banner of the 'stars and stripes' on the Northern hills, and though we do not desire them to do this, we defy them to do so. We will see then how they like the fit of their own cap."

—The proof-reading on the Southern papers is not first-rate, and we presume "stars and stripes" is a misprint for "stars and bars."

We have fallen on pestilential days. Cholera in the Orient, Italy and South France, Trichina in Germany, Rinderpest in Russia, Holland and England, whereunto the Sheep Plague is added—these are not all. Even the birds in Italy are dying by thousands of miasma, and a marine epidemic on the coast has made shrimps of the French oysters.

The House on the 9th adopted resolutions directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold from distribution the proceeds of captures by military and naval officers, claimed by them for their own benefit, until the Supreme Court shall have decided the legality of such claims.

The Senate on the 9th passed the Loan bill as it came from the House. Mr. Sherman opposed it as giving too much, and Mr. Fessenden as giving too little, power to the Secretary of the Treasury. The vote on its final passage was 32 to 7.

Municipal Elections.

The following table shows the result of the municipal elections which have taken place this Spring, so far as we have full returns—taking the highest officer voted for in each—compared with the vote of the same towns in 1864:

	1866 Union.	1866 Dem.	1864 Union.	1864 Dem.
Albany	4868	5605	5080	7531
Troy	2980	3304	3377	4385
Rochester	1002 maj.	..	..	112
Utica	46 maj.	..	..	290
Oswego	40 maj.	..	..	91
Auburn	400 maj.	..	381	..
Poughkeepsie	316 maj.	..	247	..
Rome	250	605	770	1240
Watervliet	1575	2032	2234	2433
Elmira	58 maj.	..	173	..
Jersey City	..	366	..	1047
New-Brunswick	913	955	936	1153
Hoboken	..	182	..	201
Trenton	1473	1644	1631	1691
Hartford	2180	2460	2482	2860
Total	16,100	17,113	17,373	23,254

Democratic majority in these cities in 1866, 1,013. Same in 1864, 5,881. Union gain, 4,608.

ERIE, Pa., recently elected William L. Scott on a "People's ticket" as Mayor by a very decided majority. Whereupon, *The World*, amid a lot of partisan rigmarole, exclaims:

"The signs of the times are not to be mistaken. Everywhere the Conservative men of the nation are rallying to the defense of the Union. The local elections furnish sufficient evidence of this fact. A correspondent at Erie, Pa., gives us an account of the late municipal election in that city. Mr. William L. Scott was nominated for the office of Mayor by the Democrats, and elected in spite of the misrepresentations and abuse of the previously victorious followers of Thad. Stevens. The result shows a gain of more than 300 Democratic votes."

But *The Erie Observer*—for nearly forty years the Democratic organ in that city—says:

"Although an earnest and unflinching Democrat, Mr. Scott's triumph cannot be claimed, and no member of our party in the city pretends to claim it, as a Democratic victory. It was as a people's candidate that he was put forward, and his triumph is emphatically a people's triumph."

—We most heartily approve the practice of electing Municipal officers regardless of party; and, because we do, we condemn *The World's* mean attempt to make capital out of such an election, as calculated to break up the practice and send us all back to the old cry, "Support the regular nomination!" "Vote the straight ticket!"

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, April 12.—The location of the capitol at Albany was confirmed by a vote of 22 to 2. Mr. Andrews reported the Assembly Apportionment bill, without amendments, also the Senate Apportionment bill with amendments, which constitute the 10th, 14th, 15th and 23d Districts as follows: The 10th, Orange and Sullivan Counties; 14th, Greene and Ulster; 15th, Saratoga, Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton; 23d, Schoharie, Chenango and Delaware. In the evening session the West Farms and Morrisania Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading; also the Central Railroad Fare bill; the bill to facilitate the construction of the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad was reported; also the one granting further aid to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad; also one appropriating $3,600 for the relief of Gen. Ward B. Burnett. Mr. Stanford was added to the Select Committee on Wharves and Piers in this city. Bills were ordered to a third reading facilitating the construction of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad, organizing the Senate districts, and apportioning the Assembly districts of the State. The Assembly bill, providing for taxing bank stockholders, was reported; also refunding to certain banks taxes paid on Government securities.

ASSEMBLY.—The Assembly passed bills to regulate the fare on street railroads in New-York and Brooklyn, and to incorporate the Workingmen's Union of New-York.

SENATE, April 13.—The Senate passed bills to prevent the introduction and spread of the Rinderpest among cattle and sheep; to facilitate the construction of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad; the West Farms and Morrisania Railroad bill—it relates to weight of rails, and extends time for completion of the roads; for the appointment of Members of Assembly of this State; to reorganize the Senate Districts of the State. The bill incorporating the Niagara Ship Canal Company was favorably reported. In the evening session the Senate discussed the bill for the construction of a permanent quarantine establishment, and the bill authorizing the taxation of stockholders in National Banks. The latter was ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.—The bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the metropolitan district was passed by a vote of 66 to 31, the latter all Democrats except five. Resolutions in respect to the memory of the late Daniel S. Dickinson were unanimously adopted. The New-York County Tax Levy bill passed to a third reading. The item of $186,000 for the Harlem Bridge was retained.

SENATE, April 14.—A bill was passed authorizing the taxation of stockholders in banks and bank associations (by a vote of 22 to 3). Resolutions were passed in commemoration of the death of President Lincoln. Among the bills reported were those relative to amending the Registry law and the Revised Statutes; relative to regulations concerning brokers and dividends to stockholders in life insurance companies. The report on the Broadway Surface and the Courtlandt and Dey Street Railroad occasioned considerable acrimonious debate, in which several members indulged in personalities, charging each other with bribery and corruption, and the committee on said bills with being "bought up." The bills ordered to a third reading were: To facilitate the construction of the Plattsburg and Whitehall Railroad; to aid in the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad; providing for refunding taxes paid on Government securities by banks and insurance companies in the several counties of the State, assessed in 1863 and 1864.

ASSEMBLY.—Bills were passed relative to payment of taxes of insurance companies of other States doing business in this, and amending laws relating to the banking department. It being the anniversary of the assassination of President Lincoln, the Assembly, on a motion of Mr. Lockwood, adjourned, in respect thereto, to Monday.

SENATE, April 16.—The Senate passed bills authorizing the formation of the Rockaway Beach Land Improvement Company; providing for refunding to various banks and insurance companies taxes paid in 1863 and 1864, on Government securities. The bills for the relief of Gen. W. B. Burnett and appointing Commissioners to locate an asylum on the Hudson River were advanced to a third reading.

The Assembly was not in session.

SENATE, April 17.—Bills were passed to aid the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad, by 24 to 6; to aid the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad; for a railroad between Jamaica and Hempstead, L. I.; authorizing Buffalo to borrow $200,000 to subscribe to the Buffalo and Washington Railroad. The Niagara Ship Canal bill was amended so as to postpone its operation till the Erie and Oswego Canal shall have been enlarged. The Central Railroad Fare bill was ordered to a third reading. The Underground Broadway Railroad was lost by 12 to 14, and a motion to reconsider was rejected by 9 to 17. The Christopher-st. Road was refused a third reading by 12 to 17, and a reconsideration refused by 14 to 16. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.—The bill to tax stockholders of banks was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time. The bill regulating the hours of labor for drivers and conductors on street cars and omnibuses in New-York was passed unanimously. The City Tax Levy bill was reported. Bills were reported to enlarge the powers of the American Institute. A concurrent resolution to adjourn sine die on Friday, at 12 m., was adopted. In the evening session the City Tax Levy was discussed and ordered to a third reading, 56 to 21. Items have been added to this bill since it left the Senate, amounting to $300,000. The bill to prevent the spread of the Rinderpest was ordered to a third reading.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Testimony of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia before the Committee of Fifteen —Damaging Evidence for the South.

A large mass of testimony was submitted to the House on the 16th inst. by the Committee on Reconstruction, embracing evidence and opinions from Gens. Wager Swayne and C. C. Andrews, Alexander Stephens, Senator Sharkey, ex-Gov. James Johnson, and several others, a few facts of great interest or opinions of great value are elicited. The testimony of Mr. Stephens was the most important. It is as follows:

Q. State your residence? A. Crawfordsville, Georgia.

Q. What means have you had, since Lee's surrender, to ascertain the sentiments of the people of Georgia with regard to the Union? A. I was at home in Georgia at the time of the surrender of Gen. Lee, and remained there until the 11th of May, and during that time conferred with the people in my immediate neighborhood—with the Governor of the State, and with one or two other leading or prominent men in the State; from the 11th of May until my return to Georgia, which was on the 26th of October, I had no means of knowing anything of the public sentiment there except through the public press and such letters as I received; from the time of my return until I left the State on my present visit here, I had very extensive intercourse with the people, visiting Augusta, and visiting Milledgeville during the session of the Legislature, first on their assembling, again in January upon their reassembling, and again in the latter part of February; while there I conversed very freely and fully with all the prominent leading men, or most of them, in the Legislature, and met a great many of the prominent influential men of the State, not connected with the Legislature, and by letters, and from correspondence with the men in the State whom I have not met, I believe that embraces a full answer to the question as to my means of ascertaining the sentiments of the people of that State upon the subject stated in the question.

Q. As the result of your observations what is your opinion of the purposes of the people with reference to the reconstruction of the Government, and what are their desires and purposes concerning the maintenance of the Government? A. My opinion, and decided opinion is that an overruling majority of the people of Georgia are exceedingly anxious for the restoration of the Government, and for the State to take her former position in the Union, to have her Senators and Representatives admitted into Congress, and to enjoy all her rights, and to discharge all her obligations as a State under the Constitution of the United States as it stands amended.

Q. What are their present views concerning the justice of the Rebellion? Do they at present believe that it was a reasonable or proper undertaking, or otherwise? A. My opinion of the sentiment of the people of Georgia upon that subject is that the exercise of the right of Secession was resorted to by them from a desire to render their liberties more secure, and a belief on their part that this was absolutely necessary to that object; they were divided upon the question of the policy of the measure: there was, however, but very little division among them upon the question of the right of it; it is their belief, in my opinion, and I give it merely as an opinion, that the surest, if not the only, hope for their liberties is the restoration of the Constitution of the United States and of the Government of the United States under the Constitution.

Q. Has there been any change of opinion as to the right of Secession as a right in the people or in the States? A. I think there has been a very decided change of opinion as to the policy of those who favored it; I think the people generally are satisfied sufficiently with the experiment never to resort to that measure of redress again by force, whatever may be their own abstract ideas upon that subject; they have given up all idea of a maintenance of these opinions by a resort to force; they have come to the conclusion that it is better to appeal to the forums of reason and justice, to the halls of legislation and the courts for the preservation of the principles of constitutional liberty, than to the arena of arms; it is my settled conviction that there is not any idea cherished in the public mind of Georgia of ever resorting again to Secession or to the exercise of the right of Secession—the policy of the maintenance of their rights, in my opinion, is at this time totally abandoned.

Q. But the opinion as to the right, as I understand, remains substantially the same? A. I cannot answer as to that; they may have changed their opinion in this respect; it would be an unusual thing as well as a difficult matter for a whole people to change their convictions upon abstract truths or principles; I have not heard this view of the subject debated or discussed recently, and I wish to be understood as giving my opinion only on that branch of the subject which is of practical character and importance.

Q. To what do you attribute the change of opinion as to the propriety of attempting to maintain their views by force? A. Well, Sir, my opinion about that, my understanding is derived from observation, is, that the change of opinion arises mainly from the operation of the war among themselves, and the results of the conflict, from their own authorities, of the individual rights of person and property, and from the general breaking down of constitutional barriers which usually attend all protracted wars.

Q. In 1861, when the ordinance of Secession was adopted in your State, to what extent was it supported by the people? A. After the proclamation of President Lincoln calling for 75,000 militia, under the circumstances it was issued, and the blockading the Southern ports, and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the Southern cause, as it was termed, received the almost unanimous support of the people of Georgia; before that, they were very much divided on the question of the policy of Secession, but afterward they supported the cause; within the range of my knowledge, with very few exceptions; there were some few exceptions—not exceeding half a dozen, I think; the impression then prevailing was that public liberty was endangered, and they supported the cause because of their zeal for Constitutional rights; they still differed very much as to the ultimate object to be attained and the means to be used, but these differences yielded to the emergency of the apprehended common danger.

Q. Was not the ordinance of Secession adopted in Georgia earlier in date than the proclamation for the 75,000 volunteers? A. Yes, Sir; I stated that the people were very much divided on the question of the ordinance of Secession; but that after the proclamation, the people became almost unanimous in their support of the cause; there were some few exceptions in the State; I think not more than half a dozen among my acquaintances; as I said, while they were almost unanimous in support of the cause, they differed also as to the end to be attained in sustaining it; some looked to an adjustment or settlement of the controversy upon any basis that would secure their constitutional rights; others looked to a Southern separate nationality as their only object and hope; these different views as to the ultimate objects did not interfere with the general and hearty support of the cause.

Q. Was there a popular vote upon the ordinance of Secession? A. Only so far as in the election of delegates to the convention.

Q. There was no subsequent action? A. No, Sir; the ordinance of Secession was not submitted to a popular vote afterward.

Q. Have you any opinion as to the vote it would have received as compared with the whole if it had been submitted to the free action of the people?

Witness—Do you mean after it was adopted by the Convention?

Mr. Boutwell—Yes, after it was adopted by the Convention, if it had been submitted forthwith or within a reasonable time.

A. Taking the then state of things into consideration, South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi I think having seceded, my opinion is that a majority of the people would have ratified it, and perhaps by a decided or large majority. If, however, South Carolina and the other States had not adopted their ordinances of Secession, I am very well satisfied that a majority of the people of Georgia, and perhaps a very decided majority, would have been against Secession if her ordinance had been submitted to them. But as matters stood at the time, if the ordinance had been submitted to a popular vote of the people, it would have been sustained. That is my judgment and opinion about this matter.

Q. What was the date of the Georgia ordinance? A. The 18th or 19th, I think the 19th of January, 1861, though I am not certain.

Q. The question of Secession was involved in the election of delegates to that Convention, was it not? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. And was there, on the part of candidates, a pretty general avowal of opinions? A. Very general.

Q. What was the result of the election as far as the Convention expressed any opinion upon the question of Secession? A. I think the majority was about thirty in the Convention in favor of Secession; I do not recollect the exact vote.

Q. In a Convention of how many? A. In a Convention based upon the number of Senators and Members of the House in the General Assembly of the State; the exact number I do not recollect, but I think it was near three hundred—perhaps a few over or under.

Q. Was there any difference in different parts of the State in the strength of the Union sentiment at that time? A. In some of the mountain counties the Union sentiment was generally prevalent; the cities, towns and villages were generally for Secession throughout the State, I think, with some exceptions; the anti-Secession sentiment was more general in the rural districts and in the mountain portions of the State; but the people of some of the upper counties were very strong and decided Secessionists; there was nothing like a sectional division of the State at all; for instance the delegates from Floyd County, in which the City of Rome is situated, in the upper portion of the State, was an able one and strongly for Secession, while the County of Jefferson, down in the center of the cotton belt, sent one of the most prominent delegates for the Union; I could designate other particular counties in the same way throughout the State, showing that there was nothing that might be termed a sectional or geographical division of the State on the question.

Q. In what particular did the people believe their constitutional liberties were endangered or assailed from the Union? A. Mainly, I would say, in their internal social policy and their apprehension from the general consolidating tendencies of the doctrines and principles of that political party

DISCOVERIES IN MAKING PAPER.

The American Wood Paper Company—The Growth of the Paper Business—The First Paper Mill in America—The Rittenhouse Family—Scarcity in Rags—Demand for New Fabrics—Substances—Straw and Wood—Experiments in Making Wood into Pulp—The Works of the American Pulp Company at Manayunk—Successful Tests—Paper Falling in Price.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1866.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE may be interested in the operations of a company of gentlemen, who bear the very Saxon name of The American Wood Paper Company, and have been making curious experiments here for a year or two past. Their individual names I cannot give to fame—except to say that Congressman Jenckes of Rhode Island is President; that many good men are interested in its success, and that here, upon the banks of the Schuylkill, under the shelving town of Manayunk, they have erected magnificent works.

When the good German Guttenberg arranged his device of printing he little knew all that his contrivance was doomed to effect. In the olden times we made our paper deliberately—giving great time to each single sheet—and furnishing the monks and palimpsest makers with heavy gray sheets from papyrus, and smooth and well-polished parchment or vellum. No writing of editorials in those dear old days, when Father Francis gave his life to one book, prayerfully, protesting, much abounding in virgins and saints and very long epistles. Monks and vellums have long gone to the worms or to the cheerful torch of the iconoclast, who made sad havoc in this ante-morning newspaper period of mankind. Those who wrote found sufficient supply in the sheep and the bulrush; and so we might have gone on in our condition of blissful ignorance if the quick-witted German had not placed his inky stamps upon paper and created a new world out of the chaos of manuscripts, and vellums, and scrawls long since gone to dust—let us thank Heaven—and doing duty as fertilizing loam.

But men must print and men must read, and the sheep was scarce, and the Egyptian bulrush passed its day of profit, and nature was placed under contribution to give food to this insatiate Printing Press. Oh, wise Jack Cade! "Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a grammar-school; and, whereas, before, our forefathers had no other books but the score and the tally, thou hast caused printing to be used; and, contrary to the King, his crown and dignity, hast built a paper-mill." For which he was beheaded, thanks to my Lord Mortimer! China took her rice and the inner bark of trees to print the sayings of Confucius. Japan took the mulberry tree, and made a thin, silky paper, of good texture, delicate and inviting—good, I should think, for love sonnets. In Spain, linen was used as early as 1178. Great scribblers, those Spanish monks, as Mr. Prescott and other historians found to their sorrow! Over a hundred years ago Germany exhausted rags and was forced to try straw, but with little success. Twenty years later France succeeded in making paper out of linden-wood, but the experiment was not pursued. Those Frenchmen 80 years ago had more bloody notions in their heads than making paper! Altogether our ancestors must have been as sorely pressed for paper as we who claim to be of the Age of Gab and Scribble. It is on record that in 1772 there were 60 varieties of paper made from 60 different materials, while in 1786 there were 103 varieties from the same number of materials. I spare the reader the catalogue. Principal among them, however, were rags, cotton-waste, gunny, hemp, India bagging, reed, canes, nettles, hops, moss, seed, herbs and so on. Such a struggle with poor Nature for Gab and Scribble Stuff, and even now no rest!

In 1690 the first paper-mill was erected in Pennsylvania, near a stream called the Wissahickon, about two miles from the location of the works of the Wood Paper Company in the suburbs of Philadelphia. The founder was William Ryttinghuisen of Holland, whose family had for generations made paper for the Dutch, and whose descendants to this day make paper in Manayunk. A good family that of Ryttinghuisen—thrifty and wise—who sensibly changed their name to Rittenhouse, and gave to science a grand nephew of William, named David, much addicted to seeing stars among these high Wissahickon hills, and now known to all mankind as an eminent astronomer. I have seen a book made in the first mill, over 170 years since, bearing the Ryttinghuisen water-mark, "W. R., PENSILVANIA," with a trefoil, incased in a scroll—a neatly formed trefoil that any Irishman would accept as the shamrock, and as evidence that old William was a Fenian. The paper is hard—of good texture—browned by time, but showing signs of careful make, and as strong and nearly as smooth as the ordinary sheet of note paper on which these words are written. It was a noted mill in those days, and the poets of the Pennsylvania colony rhymed about it, something after this fashion:

> "The paper mill is here hard by
> And makes good paper frequently,
> But the printer, as I here doth tell,
> Is gone unto New-York to dwell.
> No doubt but he will lay up bags,
> If he can get good store of rags.
> Kind friend, when thy old shift is rent,
> Let it to the paper-mill be sent."

Let me state as an annotation that the printer thus recorded as leaving Philadelphia for New-York was the celebrated William Bradford, who spoke his mind freely about the Quakers, and was accordingly banished, printing-press and all. [This banishment of Bradford being, as I will here state, the origin of the remarkable superstition among people of this State that when good Pennsylvanians die they go to New-York.]

In those days, all paper was manufactured by hand. Each sheet was manufactured separately. The rags were made into a pulp in iron or stone mortars by trip hammers, it requiring several days to make a sample of dry finished paper. The capacity of the mill was about 1,500 reams a year. You can now induce one of your best clerks to tell how many hundred years it would have taken honest old William to furnish one year's supply of paper for THE TRIBUNE. The business grew rapidly in the colonies. In 1769 there were 40 mills in New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, annually producing $133,000 worth of paper. In 1787 the business commanded 63 mills, and required $250,000 worth of paper. In 1786 it required 53 mills to supply Philadelphia with Gab and Scribble stuff (many gatherings of Congressmen, Conventions, young statesmen and juvenile Pub. Docs., in those days, at Philadelphia), the demand absorbing 71,000 reams. In 1840 there were 426 mills, with a capital of $4,745,239, and an annual product of $6,173,092. In 1850, 443 mills; capital, $7,266,841; annual product, $10,187,177; in 1860, 500 mills; capital, $10,000,000; annual product, $21,000,000—being in the printing and publishing year of peace, 1860, before we took to throat-cutting and windpipe-slitting arts. Total, 60,000 tuns of paper, or about 2,800,000 reams; or, to be minute, and at the risk of giving *The Herald* people an approximate idea of TRIBUNE circulation, over thirteen thousand two hundred million sheets. From 700,000 annual sheets, as the labor of honest William Ryttinghuisen, to more than thirteen thousand million, the work of this great Yankee nation. This is the story of the American paper trade in a sentence.

In time, as all the world began to read and write, the problem came to the minds of good men: How can we hope to keep this vast demand so fully supplied that paper shall be cheap, and literature open to the poor—that the farmer may eventually have his Bible for a shilling and his WEEKLY TRIBUNE for a dollar a year. Rags were wanted. Who shall write the lyric of the great Rag Hunt of the last four years? "Even to Japan," said one paper-maker to-day—"all the world and Japan have been scoured for rags that Yankee people may read and write." The failure of the cotton crop, through war, increased the rag famine, white paper rising—50, 75, 100 per cent—until timid men began to fear that a return to vellum and palimpsest, was all that remained. All sorts of contrivances were made. The problem was perplexing. Wanted first, a good substance that had fiber and body and could hold together. Wanted second, a substance that was cheap, abundant, inexhaustible, easy of supply so that transportation and travel and foreign labor would not destroy its value. Cheap paper means cheap reading—cheap reading national virtue. Industry and science had found ingenious mechanism capable of printing all the books of the world over again—where was the paper?

That is the problem now! We have tried a hundred substances—all good—but not answering every requirement of the problem. The rag—the best element of paper—has for years become more and more contracted in supply, while cotton waste and rope waste are so necessarily. Straw is a good agency, but we want a better one. Behold on these plains the tall poplar tree—the pretentious, unwelcome, unnecessary poplar—of little use in farm economy—to be cut down as cumbering the ground some day, perhaps. Stop! We will try this tall poplar tree in the American Wood and Pulp Works and see what hidden virtues it may possess. This is the experiment which has brought me to Philadelphia for THE TRIBUNE—which has kept me on the banks of the Schuylkill River these many hours, and which I now record as a contribution to the science and civilization of the world. Let me tell you, then, briefly, and with as few technicalities as possible, of what these works consist.

They are located in Manayunk, on the bank of the Schuylkill River, with canal and railroad adjoining. They were commenced in August, 1864, and completed during the present month. The buildings are built of stone and brick, in the most substantial manner, and occupy a space of 1,000 feet in length by 350 in width, and cost, when completed, over $500,000. United with the Flat Rock Mills they embrace in all about 10 acres of ground. They are said to be the most extensive works of the kind in the world, and are capable of producing from 12 to 15 tuns of paper pulp per diem. The works were projected by a company of gentlemen, from different parts of the Union, and the subscribed capital is estimated at from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Before entering the inclosure we arrive at what is known as the "Settling Pond"—at the extreme north end. It is used for the storage of water, of which great quantities are used daily, and must necessarily be clear. The pond is protected on the Schuylkill side by a high strong wall, and is about 10 feet deep by about 300 feet square. Its capacity is 5,500,000 gallons. In close proximity to the pond are two lime kilns, which are kept constantly employed in making the best lime, which is used in the establishment, the stone for which is brought in boats from the quarries, some miles up the river.

The most important part of these works is the round house or evaporating establishment. This is the main feature of the works. It is known that one of the reasons why pulp has not been made from wood and other substances more successfully, is the high price of soda, and the necessity for its consumption in large quantities. By a process of evaporation which seems to be very successful here, the refuse liquor which has done its duty in disintegrating the wood fiber, is compelled to yield back its soda, at a saving of 80 ₧ cent. This economy is the cause of the great success of this Wood pulp process.

In addition there is an alkali-house, where there are large tanks and filter vats. The wood-boiling house is 75 by 132 feet and contains 10 boilers, capable of producing 30,000 pounds of pulp (when dry) every 24 hours. Here also are large blow, condensing and hot water tanks, of great capacity. After the wood has been reduced to chips of small size, it is raised by steam power to the top of the cauldrons and thrown in. When the boilers, under which are strong heating furnaces, are filled, the liquor is run from the tanks, by means of a hose, into the boilers, the fire is set going, and the wood boiled to a pulpy substance of a dirty white color. When it arrives at the condition required, the pulp is carried off in large iron cars, of which there are five run on tracks below, to the building where, perhaps, a few hours before it had been a hard, knotty log.

Adjoining the wood boiling-house is the chopping establishment, 82 by 124 feet, where the logs are cut into chips. The wood-choppers consist of two massive circular chunks of iron, resembling a solid wheel, about six feet in diameter, with large steel knives set in slats left in the iron for their introduction. The knives are movable, and can be placed or displaced at pleasure. They revolve with great velocity, and are capable of cutting from 30 to 40 *cords* of wood every 24 hours. The chips, as they are cut, fall into iron cars, and are carried off as needed. Here are also three large pulp engines, each capable of holding 1,000 pounds of pulp, also two 84-inch wet cylinder cleaning-machines, capable of cleaning from 25,000 to 30,000 pounds of pulp. There is also in this room the bleach-mixing apparatus, which is quite an important auxiliary in the manufacture of chips into paper. The whole of the machinery of this building is driven by two large Turbine water-wheels. Toward the river is the bleaching-house, where the pulp is bleached, and the drying-machine rooms, 36 by 118 feet, where are located one 84-inch thirteen dryer, three-feet cylinder machine, capable of drying from 14,000 to 16,000 pounds of pulp every 24 hours. These works are controlled by Messrs. Jessup and Moore, the great paper-dealers, and Mr. Martin Nixon, the descendant of old William Ryttinghuisen aforementioned, who will manufacture the pulp into paper at their mills. By their erection it is estimated that the daily production of printing paper will be increased about 13,000 pounds, and the daily consumption of rags at the above named mills diminished to about the same extent, which must have a tendency to cheapen the price of both articles; in fact, the price of newspaper has declined three cents per pound since the Wood Pulp Works were put in operation.

If, in the intricacies of masonry and mathematics, I have made my meaning plain, the reader will see that this process in the first place so perfectly disintegrates the wood that nothing but pulp remains. It does so at less cost by saving and securing the chemicals (soda especially) that enter so largely into the manufacture of paper. This economy is the great value of the present experiment. Other woods beside poplar can be used, although poplar is the most preferable. The capacity of the mills is very large; and if Messrs. Jessup & Moore succeed in making paper as perfect and useful as that upon which I am now writing (and which came from their mill), they will revolutionize the art of paper-making, and greatly lessen the cost of knowledge. In the experiment hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent; and this thin sheet of paper represents the patience of many toiling years, the intrepid sinking of capital in the interest of science, unwearied care, energy, patience, perseverance. Yesterday it was a comely tree, its roots deep in the earth, the birds hopping amid its branches, its leaves eagerly seeking the juicy dews of Spring, and apparently destined for a long life in its forest home. But ax and alkali, and fiery furnace, and dreadful, tearing hooks, have done their mission, and the pretentious tree, no longer known to the village, carries my humble message to THE TRIBUNE. Thrice-honored tree, with all its sad experience, if it be the means of sending that same TRIBUNE to its million readers, so cheap, and clear, and bright light, that the poorest laborer in the land may always be enabled to welcome it to his humble home.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN ITALY.

Details of the Massacre of Protestants at Barletta—Six Killed and Many Wounded—Fury of the Mob—Several Priests, Monks and Friars under Arrest.

Florence (March 29) Correspondence London Times.

The Barletta massacre turns out to be very little inferior in atrocity and extent to the worst of the first accounts that reached us, and the *Diritto* scarcely spoke in an exaggerated strain when it declared that "a priest, at the head of an ignorant and brutal people, had renewed in little Barletta the savage scenes of the night of St. Bartholomew in France."

A letter of the 24th of March, from Barletta, published in the *Corriere delle Marche*, says:

"Three houses burned and six persons killed. I visited the ruins this morning, and the families of some of the victims. I will not dwell on the painful impression produced by the blackened walls and broken furniture, the traces of blood still visible on walls and pavement, and the grief of weeping orphans; I will limit myself to facts. It appears that the Lent preachers, instead of exciting the faithful to repentance, regularly preached hatred to the Protestants, representing their destruc-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S STORY OF KENNETT.

THE STORY OF KENNETT. By BAYARD TAYLOR. 12mo. pp. 418. G. P. Putnam. Hurd & Houghton.

The lovely scenery of rural Pennsylvania amid which the incidents of this story are supposed to have taken place forms a harmonious framework to the romance of everyday life which is the theme of the volume. Mr. Bayard Taylor is perfectly at home among the beautiful hills and charming valleys of that quiet locality; he is familiar with the traditions and the habits of the people; his foot is on his native heather; and he moves forward with the alacrity of conscious strength and personal knowledge. The materials of his story are drawn from the quaint legends of the country which have been to him as household words from boyhood; his characters are taken from the rustic dwellers on the sparkling streams of Chester County; but they have been clothed with fresh vitality by his poetic suggestions; and from their humble surroundings made to illustrate the universal life of humanity. The incidents of the plot are homespun. They all come within the range of common experience. They make no violent appeal to the imagination. They are embellished by no startling, melodramatic details. The tone of the composition is that of an almost Goethean-like serenity. The author makes no attempt to add intensity to his materials by ingenious artifices. At first sight, it would seem a bold adventure to make such natural incidents the foundation of a romance. But it is precisely at this point that the genius of Mr. Taylor has won its most brilliant triumph in the field of fictitious writing. The external facts with which he deals are but the basis of a profound conception and a vivid portrayal of some of the manifold phases of human passion. The inner life which gives the principal enticement to all outward manifestations is analyzed and depicted with rare truthfulness and vigor. The problem before the author has evidently been (though perhaps with more or less unconsciousness on his part) to illustrate the workings of the deepest and most universal passions of our nature as they are called into action by the ordinary experience of a rural population. This is the secret of his power over the reader, compelling him to follow the course of his chaste narrative with a sustained interest, and to recur to its more salient passages with a fresh sense of enjoyment.

The love story of Gilbert Potter and Martha Deane is purely idyllic in its environment, but true to the deepest and most sacred emotions of the soul. In its sweetness and purity, it reminds one of the early violets and the hawthorn blooms with which the atmosphere of Kennett was perfumed. Gilbert was a young farmer of twenty-four years, with a manly frame hardened, but not deformed by manual labor, of a certain natural grace and refinement, and a model of honor, truthfulness, generosity, and courage. His youth, it was palpable enough, had not been a perpetual holiday; his innate reserve had been heightened by the consciousness of a mystery attached to his birth; but under a quiet demeanor, he concealed a heart of yearning tenderness and infinite aspirations. The object of his love was the daughter of one of the precise and shrewd old humorists that used to be so often found in the medical profession in the country. She is described as one of the rare maidens who are born without original sin of soft feminine beauty, and combining gentleness and strength in equal proportions in her character. The cloud which rested on the parentage of Gilbert proved a temporary obstacle to their union; this is at length happily removed; and the state of suspense which intervened is depicted with admirable felicity, testing the artistic resources of the author to the highest degree, and furnishing a beautiful illustration of their delicacy and force.

Among the prominent figures on the scene, we have the noted highwayman, Sandy Flash, whose audacious exploits had for a long time been the terror of the neighborhood; his athletic paramour, Deb. Smith, whose lingering virtues amid the ruins of an outcast life recall the lurid coloring of Meg Merrillies; "Old Man Barton" presenting a repulsive, but powerful picture of senile greed and cunning; Dr. Deane, with a rapacious and arbitrary disposition under the gloss of smoothly varnished respectability; Mary Potter, a noble example of faith and long-suffering in the endurance of cruel outrages; and last, but not least, the irrepressible Betsy Lavender, who beneath a vail of eccentricity and old-maidish independence furnishes a perpetual illustration of the parable of the good Samaritan. Each of these we regard as a positive addition of genuine originality and merit to the repertory [illegible]. They seem not merely like the shadowy coinage of the brain; they have an indisputable air of flesh and blood; and the reality of their speech and action is indelibly impressed on the memory.

The subordinates of the story (with the exception of Joe and Jake Fairthorn, who may be dismissed as pestilent little imps) are managed with excellent skill, and play their parts to a charm without incumbering the development of the plot. Indeed the nicety of execution, which characterizes the present work more than any of Mr. Taylor's former productions in prose, is strikingly evinced in the use to which he puts the accessories, who are all made available for the action of the story, even to Dougherty, the Irish hostler, and young Pratt, the gallant squire of the immortal Betsy at the wedding. Although their existence is only briefly hinted at, they are anything but superfluous, and occupy a by no means insignificant part in rounding off the embellishments of the plot.

Mr. Taylor's success in the delineation and management of his characters must not cause us to lose sight of his singularly fresh and felicitous pictures of external nature. The landscape beneath his hands seems to glow with the beauty of life. His minute touches exhibit all the fidelity, without the stiffness, of Pre-Raphaelite painting. Equally with the human beings, whom he describes so vividly, his sketches of nature are the products of his own experience. They show no trace of second-hand adoption. He has not gone to the poets and novelists for the features of the landscape; but has brought the eye of poetry and imagination to the landscape itself, and has reproduced it to our charmed senses, in the proportions and colors, and we might almost say, the fragrance of reality. We seem to see the soft green grass springing from the damp hollows, in the warm Spring weather which has just removed the last trace of frost, the buds bursting on the swamp-willows, and the powdery crimson bloom which began to dust the bare twigs of the maple trees. Later in the season, we ride through the lonely woods, out of shade, into yellow, level sunshine, in the odors of minty meadows and moist spices of the creek. The land is clothed in tender green, and filled with the sweet breath of sap and bud and blossom. The vivid emerald of the willow-trees, the blush of orchards, and the cones of snowy bloom along the woodsides, shine through even the Spring showers. The valley opens with quiet beauty, the wooded hills on either side sheltering the white farm-houses, the garden, and rosy orchards scattered along its floor. The tall grove rings with the music of birds, and is gay through all its light-green depths with the pink blossoms of the wild azalea. The hedges are purple with young sprays, and a bright mass of sweet-brier and wild-grape crown the overhanging banks.

We can hardly suppose that many of our readers have not already treated themselves to the perusal of this delightful volume. Should there be any such, we have too much Christian charity not to give them a foretaste of their enjoyment to come, by favoring them with an extract which, by the by, throws no light on the secret of the plot. It shall be from the interview between Sandy Flash and his gipsy-like ally, which results in the capture of the terrible robber.

It was a raw, overcast evening in the early part of January. Away to the west there was a brownish glimmer in the dark-gray sky, denoting sunset, and from that point there came barely sufficient light to disclose the prominent features of a wild, dreary, uneven landscape.

The foreground was a rugged clearing in the forest, just where the crest of a high hill began to slope rapidly down to the Brandywine. The dark meadows, dotted with irregular flakes of ice, and long, dirty drifts of unmelted snow, but not the stream itself, could be seen. Across the narrow valley rose a cape, or foreland, of the hills beyond, timbered nearly to the top, and falling, on either side, into deep lateral glens,—those warm nooks which the first settlers loved to choose, both from their snug aspect of shelter, and from the cold, sparkling springs of water which every one of them held in its lap. Back of the summits of all the hills stretched a high, rolling upland, cleared and mapped into spacious fields, but showing everywhere an edge of dark, wintry woods against the darkening sky.

In the midst of this clearing stood a rough cabin, or rather half-cabin, of logs; for the back of it was formed by a ledge of slaty rocks, some ten or twelve feet in hight, which here cropped out of the hill-side. The raw clay with which the crevices between the logs had been stopped, had fallen out in many places; the roof of long strips of peeled bark was shriveled by wind and sun, and held in its place by stones and heavy branches of trees, and a square tower of plastered sticks in one corner very imperfectly suggested a chimney. There was no enclosed patch of vegetable-ground near, no stable, improvised of corn-shocks for the shelter of cow or pig, and the habitation seemed not only to be untenanted, but to have been forsaken years before.

Yet a thin, cautious thread of smoke stole above the rocks, and just as the starless dusk began to deepen into night, a step was heard, slowly climbing upward through the rustling leaves and snapping sticks of the forest. A woman's figure, wearily scaling the hill under a load which almost concealed the upper part of her body, for it consisted of a bare wallet, a rattling collection of articles tied in a blanket, and two or three bundles, slung over her shoulders with a rope. When at last, panting from the strain, she stood beside the cabin, she shook herself, and the articles, with the exception of the wallet, tumbled to the ground. The latter she set down carefully, thrust her arm into one of the ends and drew forth a heavy jug, which she raised to her mouth. The wind was rising, but its voice among the trees was dull and muffled; now and then a flake of snow dropped out of the gloom, as if some cowardly, insulting creature of the air were spitting at the world under cover of the night.

"It's likely to be a good night," the woman muttered, "and he'll be on the way by this time. I must put things to rights."

She entered the cabin by a narrow door in the southern end. Her first care was to rekindle the smoldering fire from a store of boughs and dry brushwood piled in one corner. When a little flame leaped up from the ashes, it revealed an interior barn and dismal enough, yet very cheery in contrast with the threatening weather outside. The walls were naked logs and rock, the floor of irregular flat stones, and no furniture remained except some part of a cupboard or dresser, near the chimney. Two or three short saw-cuts of logs formed as many seats, and the only sign of a bed was a mass of dry leaves, upon which a blanket had been thrown, in a hollow under the overhanging base of the rock.

[illegible]

however, with a microscope, the use of the word "convenient" in the Irish sense of "contiguous," and of "cultured" instead of "cultivated," which has no classical authority, and even if it had such, would be a harsh-sounding deviation from the common form. The local dialect of which Mr. Taylor necessarily makes abundant use has a natural and honest air which is a strong evidence of its genuineness.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Vote for Governor—1866.

In our last issue we gave the vote for Governor in Connecticut by counties, as compared with the Presidential vote in 1864. The vote for Mr. Lincoln in Fairfield County should have read 7,068, and that of Windham County, 3,068. We now present the vote for Governor by townships:

HARTFORD COUNTY.

	Hawley.	English.		Hawley.	English.
Hartford	2512	2991	Manchester	309	216
Avon	118	84	Marlborough	60	84
Berlin	258	129	New-Britain	535	618
Bloomfield	123	208	Rocky Hill	80	140
Bristol	358	388	Simsbury	229	180
Burlington	70	173	Southington	300	397
Canton	278	194	South Windsor	162	203
East Hartford	323	229	Suffield	370	332
East Windsor	184	228	West Hartford	167	129
East Granby	65	120	Wethersfield	253	211
Enfield	359	234	Windsor	229	255
Farmington	357	267	Windsor Locks	120	191
Glastenbury	357	322	Total	8318	6937
Granby	194	178			
Hartland	78	112			

NEW-HAVEN COUNTY.

New-Haven	2998	4516	North Branford	129	110
Bethany	65	135	North Haven	184	151
Branford	177	340	Orange	224	169
Cheshire	185	251	Oxford	124	170
Derby	531	487	Prospect	84	61
East-Haven	300	255	Seymour	157	221
Guilford	329	261	Southbury	118	167
Hamden	191	289	Wallingford	243	365
Madison	214	271	Waterbury	816	1031
Meriden	865	762	Wolcott	36	69
Middlebury	89	51	Woodbridge	114	63
Milford	301	378	Total	8632	10777
Naugatuck	160	238			

NEW-LONDON COUNTY.

New-London	773	689	Lyme	160	110
Norwich	1254	953	Montville	222	163
Bozrah	114	92	No. Stonington	275	105
Colchester	272	216	Old Lyme	111	131
East Lyme	145	153	Preston	159	273
Franklin	18	79	Salem	69	84
Griswold	224	113	Sprague	101	118
Groton	459	318	Stonington	481	350
Lebanon	265	140	Waterford	191	236
Ledyard	129	137	Total	5610	4607
Lisbon	58	80			

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Fairfield	431	359	Norwalk	838	651
Bridgeport	1323	1325	Redding	162	131
Brookfield	111	152	Ridgefield	223	188
Bethel	267	135	Stamford	631	557
Darien	163	121	Sherman	73	111
Danbury	711	721	Stratford	267	221
Easton	133	167	Trumbull	121	110
Greenwich	375	612	Weston	64	159
Huntington	133	166	Wilton	192	163
Monroe	109	184	Westport	169	315
New-Canaan	258	262	Total	7095	7337
New-Fairfield	95	110			
Newtown	273	326			

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Brooklyn	158	114	Pomfret	160	89
Ashford	150	157	Putnam	256	85
Canterbury	158	156	Scotland	97	84
Chaplin	97	75	Sterling	88	100
Eastford	117	82	Thompson	345	135
Hampton	133	59	Voluntown	139	90
Killingly	479	287	Windham	436	220
Plainfield	274	251	Woodstock	419	161
Total				3566	2145

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Litchfield	303	367	Norfolk	168	111
Barkhamsted	170	137	North Canaan	121	180
Bethlem	75	100	Plymouth	436	300
Bridgewater	46	175	Roxbury	94	153
Canaan	97	166	Salisbury	228	355
Colebrook	144	124	Sharon	238	270
Cornwall	157	162	Torrington	252	188
Goshen	145	79	Warren	71	85
Harwinton	127	73	Washington	146	192
Kent	162	183	Watertown	222	107
Morris	64	95	Winchester	381	277
New-Hartford	271	194	Woodbury	244	221
New-Milford	356	357			
Total				4768	4653

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Tolland	128	169	Somers	166	150
Andover	67	68	Stafford	335	396
Bolton	52	94	Union	75	99
Columbia	75	116	Vernon	355	227
Coventry	236	142	Willington	151	95
Ellington	159	161	Total	2479	2034
Hebron	154	125			
Mansfield	246	150			

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Middletown	910	935	Essex	223	144
Haddam	172	222	Killingworth	83	157
Chatham	199	195	Old Saybrook	116	89
Chester	139	73	Portland	250	243
Clinton	191	132	Saybrook	181	82
Cromwell	126	158	Westbrook	139	88
Durham	150	114	Total	3207	2538
East Haddam	319	221			

DEATH TO "GOLD DROPS."

The Chicago Free Traders.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DONGOLA, Union Co., Ill.

It has been thought an honor to our country that, at the Hamburg Fair, Vermont sheep took the highest premium; but in the West we have a free-trade advocate which is in favor of admitting South American wool free of duty. Should this be done, we have had the last of such sheep as Mr. Hammond's "Gold Drop," shearing 27 pounds of wool.

We are told that in South America it costs nothing to raise wool, because the land is free and the season so favorable as to require no shelter, and that we ought to get that wool free so that we can have cheap clothing. We thought our sheep had enemies enough already, but it seems that the free-traders have joined in with the dogs.

Let us have the truth. It costs no more to summer sheep on the prairies of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas than it does in South America, because they are herded free on the open range, and they could be kept on them all Winter if they were not fed down in the Summer. Sheep seldom seek shelter if they perish. All the difference is, the West has ceased to be a wilderness. More than this, proof is required that South America is even as favorable for sheep as the West. My opinion is that all countries south of the equator are inferior to those north of it. No nation there has risen to any importance, and probably never will, owing to inferior and unfavorable climate and soil.

Still, it is true that South American wool is produced, at least it is sold cheaper than here. But why, gentle shepherds, tell us why? In pretending to tell us, you are like Ananias and Sapphira, keeping back the main thing! This is the reason. The flock-master and his shepherds are semi-civilized. A horse, a blanket and a pair of spurs make an outfit. They live in mean huts, have no fruit or vegetables, and books, newspapers and schools are unknown. In short, they are just enough raised above the savages to be able to take care of sheep. Twenty-five cents a day are high wages. Any man, even with a glass eye, can see that they do not get half pay for their wool. They get only about the cost, and as a consequence they must remain barbarians.

With all our soul and strength we must resist this free-trade scheme to put us in competition with barbarians and ignorant, half paid workmen. There, in all parts of the world are engaged in special pursuits—in the nature of the case they can undersell us, and, combined with capital, make out of their labor, they can crush out any branch of industry we may undertake. What they fail to do in one part of the world they will finish in another.

Where day-wages are low, there is less civilization than where they are high; and, of course, the fruits of labor at 25 cents a day can be sold for less than the fruits of labors at $1 a day. Without protection there is no possible way to be even with them, except to have as few wants and to be as ignorant. The very nature of our advanced civilization demands protection against these special barbarians living in every part of the world, because our land-owners and laborers cannot live as they do. If they undertake it, they will become like them. The fatal error of the Chicago free-traders is to argue as if we were half-civilized.

Then they talk about woolen goods being dear. When things are dear they are scarce; when plentiful, cheap. In any civilized county of Illinois, and away from cities and towns, there are more better-dressed people than on the whole pampas of South America. Things are cheap or dear not according to the price, but according to the means people have for buying.

Let us be independent and self-supporting, and not attempt to get our living out of poor people, for we cannot win. It is against all law, written and unwritten. England does it, and look at her. One in eight is a pauper, and her laborers are on a level with the South American shepherds.

Here are the definitions for the Chicago free-traders and for Western Wool-Growers:

FREE TRADE—A means for putting our people on a level with barbarians and ignorant and half paid workmen.

PROTECTION—A means for securing to the land-owner and workmen comfortable homes and education through varied industry.

DUTIES—Taxes levied by civilized nations on those less civilized, or whose laborers are, in self-defense. E. C. M.

SPRING WORK IN THE WEST.

Winter Wheat a Failure—Why Spring Wheat is a Sure Crop—Extensive Planting—Apple and Peach Trees—Raising Grape Roots—Strawberries—7,600 Bales of Cotton in 13 Illinois Counties—Domestic Manufactures.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DONGOLA, Union Co., Ill., April 14, 1866.

In the region south of Springfield Winter wheat was badly hurt by the cold weather when there was no snow. In many counties one hardly will find a piece looking first rate. On clover ground, however, the prospect is good. The mass of decaying roots of the clover served as a mulch to the roots of the wheat and prevented the frost from entering. Farmers generally are beginning to see the importance of clover, perhaps they may learn it is their salvation, and large quantities have been sown. The prices paid have been from $8 to $10; last year it was as high as $22 a bushel.

The main reliance for bread must be on Spring wheat. It is not many years since farmers first learned how successfully to manage it. The origin of Spring wheat is perhaps not known, and it is supposed to be a variety of Winter wheat, the main difference being in its having more tender roots. The condition for success is that it must be sown at such a period that, after it sprouts, the ground will freeze, but not long or hard enough to kill the heart of the plant. The best time is from January to March. In this case, the roots, being tender, do not descend into the ground till warm weather, and after starting, the freezing gives it what is indispensable to a biennial plant—rest or hybernation. On the advent of the warm-growing weather it starts off unimpaired, and usually is a certain crop. The best preparation is late Fall plowing, and good harrowing for a seed-bed, and when open, fair weather comes in January or February, it is to be sown, and even if in the mud, it will do. Hence, the fly is avoided in the Fall, and the breaking of roots, by upheaval in the Winter. In short, it dodges the principal enemies of Winter wheat. Bread made from this wheat is full as healthful as from Winter wheat, the difference being that it contains less starch and more gluten, and the dough is soft and requires more kneading. There are several varieties of Spring wheat, among which are the Hoosack, Rio Grande and Rhode Island. From the latter I have seen lighter and better bread than that made from the average of Winter wheat. Spring wheat is little raised south of 40 deg.

It is owing to a knowledge of this fact regarding the peculiarity of the roots of Spring wheat, that the West is enabled to supply so large a quantity of breadstuff. Now, if anybody wants to know the use of book farming, he can be told that the City of Chicago owes its distinguishing prosperity to this fact regarding Spring wheat taught by that book farmer Baron Liebig.

TREE PLANTING.

A very large amount of all kinds of fruit trees and vines will be planted this Spring. The tree peddlers here have been busy all Winter and have taken heavy orders. Nurserymen complain that they are depriving them of their profits, for the agents often get double what the nurserymen ask. The only way for them to meet the case is to send out agents also. An agent by going to a farmer's house and setting down by the fire, taking his time, showing his fine pictures of fruit, and telling smooth stories, can sell fruit trees to almost any one. I have known Democrats to buy freely. In this case he goes to the customer. The nurserymen, waiting for customers to come to them, or to write, and not knowing exactly what they want, or how to tell it, stand no chance in this competition. And, if they want to succeed, they must meet the peddlers by the farmer's fireside. The truth is, farmers like to have business done on their own land. I noticed one lot of apple trees sent from an Ohio nursery, for a commercial orchard of 1,200 trees; and the different kinds were all mixed up. Of course they were refused; for no man of sense will plant a tree of one kind here and one there.

APPLE TREES.

For several years past many orchards have been planted too shallow. It was supposed a good way to get drainage. The result has been disastrous, for in cultivating the ground the roots are disturbed, the dirt washes off or gets removed, and notwithstanding fine cultivating many trees die. Others linger along and get scabby, and, for want of firm roots, the winds make them work out holes were they stand in the shape of a tunnel. Such trees, when rains are heavy and winds blow hard, are very likely to fall over. Others of these surface-planted trees seem to stand firmly, but their roots are inclosed in a ball or square of earth, and easily can be pulled up, for the plow and hoe have cut off the out-branching roots as soon as they started to spread. Shallow planting is much more successful in grass lots, providing the trees faithfully are mulched three feet each way; indeed, good orchards can be grown in this manner. But all permanent mulching has bad results unless continually kept up, because it has a tendency to produce surface roots. The best that can be done with orchards planted as described, is to throw up dirt with a plow from the center of the rows by back furrows. This will place the trees on wide ridges with room for their roots, and they will do well, though it is difficult to cultivate the ground for other crops. Let parties who are about to plant avoid this error. Let the soil naturally be dry and good, or make it good; plow deep and well, then plant at least three inches deeper than the tree stood in the nursery, on a level with the bottom of the furrows.

In climates where apple trees grow rapidly, and after they are ready freely to bear, the ground should not be plowed oftener than every other year. For, to cut the roots moderately causes many fibrous ones to be formed, and hence there will be a large growth of wood, and fruit buds will not develop. If most of the roots are cut, a proper growth is checked and so many fruit buds are formed that most of them will blast, and several years of careful and judicious nursing will be required to bring the trees to a healthful condition. In cultivating apple orchards one greatly may mistake by seeing a fine growth, for it is easy to injure with a plow the new roots which support the new wood, and all at once the trees fail. One cannot be too careful in sustaining those roots on which the future life and good of the tree are to depend. Surface manuring and surface cultivation are entirely safe.

PEACH TREES.

It is important to know that different kinds of trees require different treatment. Let no one expect to succeed with peach trees treated as apple trees successfully are treated. The practice of planting alternate rows of apple and peach trees is a bad one, and one or the other will fail unless regard is paid to the nature of each. A peach tree requires cultivation from the time it first peeps through its shell to old age. No other tree so little will bear neglect, or so quickly will show it. Of course the ground should not be disturbed after September for the wood should harden for Winter. Then it must remorselessly be cut back every Spring.

The first great enemy is the grub. I know of no remedy but to get down on one's knees and dig him out with a knife. Wires are of no use. One can no more successfully raise peach trees without destroying the grub than he can have religion without prayer and keeping the devil in check. There is a new plan which promises well; this is to bank up the tree every year, which it is said will bury the grub so deep that he will die, and give new roots a chance to start which is important. This is worth trying, and it is said to be successful in cold countries.

The next is the curculio. There seems no remedy but to catch him after Dr. Hull's method, with a large inverted umbrella on a wheel-barrow. It seems easy enough if one can get at it, but it is a job so much like paying for dead horses that none when they planted orchards had set it down as a thing to be done. Besides, the trees must have high heads.

Third, we have late frosts, cold Winters and blasting winds, and altogether the fruit is killed more than half of the time.

Finally, brethren, our peach trees are troubled with an enemy equal to all the others, which is the Express Company. St. Paul mentions the Old Adam as an affliction [illegible]

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

[illegible]

[illegible] on the subject, though, like Nimrod, it may take us a little longer.

Perhaps the best thing it will tell us about as long to come some of the Superiors as it does to convince the Inferiors.

Dairy Prospects—Western Tariff and Rails.—Inquiries for Editorships the fair prospects for dairymen in Iowa, and for good butter and cheese, are pleasant to hear. I wish to inform you that a good butter has been in high price, and brought ready sale, during the last winter, and that the prospect is that it will be sold in October, that most years sells well being either in the market or in the hands of the dealers in the Spring; thus the old yield, more than half or much half, is in hand when the new yield comes in. Butter always sells well in Iowa, and I think it will continue to do so. Cheese is always a hard product, that has sunk to a low price, but may rise to a good price, and I think it quite a fault for the next three years, that a good article of cheese will be in demand at a good price. I am not dairying myself, but I know a good deal about it, and know that it has been in the small villages, and that it has sold well, and that it is a good thing and about cheese here to New York State.

Your correspondent wants further information in regard to address of cattle, &c. Address Mr. Ira Blackman, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Cheese—Butter—Cheese—Jersey Butter.—Angelica, Wyoming Co., N. Y., under a long agreement of the Tribune to publish a weekly report of the cheese trade, and the market, and the prices, and the quantity of cheese, and butter, and the prices, and the quantity which is dealt, and the prices, and the quantity which is dealt, and the prices, and the quantity which is dealt

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 17.

U. S. 6s, 5-20c. '62	P., F. W. & Chic. 2	Atlantic Mail.
20,000 ......104¼	10,000 92	50 132
134,500 ......104½	19,000 ...... 92¼	100 ......132¼
U. S. 5s, '74 cou. ...114½	Mil. & St. P. 1 m.	300 133
2,000 [illegible]	2,000 82	N. Y. Central.
U. S. 5s, [illegible] dor'd. 94	Bank St. N.-York.	35 93
9,000 ...... 92¼	20 108	200 ...... 93¼
Treasury 7 3-10s.	Am. Exch. Bank.	500 ...... 93¼
2d series.	15 115	100 ...... 93¼
20,000 ......100¾	Bank New-York.	100 ... 2d call. 93¼
65,000 ......100¾	5 115	100 ......s30. 93
N. Y. 7s, B'y L'n.	Shoe & L'thr. Bk.	100 ...... 93¼
10,000 101	5 110	Erie.
Tennessee 6s.	St. Nicholas Bank.	300 ...... 73¾
3,000 90	10 101	800 ...... 73¾
10,000 .. 2d c.. 90	Fourth Nat. Bank.	100 ...... b30. 74
Virginia 6s.	28 102	800 ......s30. 72
2,000 ...... 68¼	Canton.	400. 2d call... 74¾
1,000 68	100 52	500 ...... 74¾
Missouri 6s.	Cumb. Coal pref.	500 ......s30. 71¾
5,000 ...... 73¾	200 45	Erie Preferred.
Mo. 6s, H & S. J. is.	100 ......b10. 45¼	100 78
1,000 75	100 ...... 45¼	Hudson River.
Brooklyn 6s, w. l.	100 ......b30. 45¼	100 109
2,000 94	500 ...... 45¼	Reading.
Ohio & Miss. Cer.	100. 2d call... 45¼	500 ......104¼
10,000 26	West. Un. Tel.	1,000 ......104¼
20,000 ...... 25¾	100 55	500 ......b10. 104¼
N. Y. Cent. 6s, '87.	100. 2d call.. 54¾	200 ......s60. 104¼
5,000 90	100 ......b30. 55	600. 2d call... 104¼
Erie 2d mtge, '79.	Quicksilver.	Mich. So. & N. I.
2,000 100	100 ...... 55¼	100 ...... 79¾
Chi. B. & Q. 8s, 1st	50 ......b30. 55¼	100 ...... 79¾
4,000 108	200 ......s30. 55	Clevo. & Pitts.
Chicago & N. W. 1	200 55	2,500 82
4,000 83	500 ...... 54¼	100 ...... 81¾
N. J. Cen. 1st mtg.	200 ...... 54¼	100. 2d call... 82
4,000 100	200 54	Chicago & R. I.
Clev. & Tol. s. f. b.	300 ...... 53¾	200 ......120¼
7,000 ...... 91¼	300 ...... 53¼	Alton & T. Haute
Gal. & Chi. 1 m. ex.	Mariposa pref.	100 ...... 34¼
1,000 97	300 ...... 23¼	Alt. & T. H. pref.
Illinois Central.	P., F. W. & Chic.	100 65
5,000 101	20 91	Chic. & N. W. pref.
Hud. R. bds., '67.	150 ...... 91¼	200 ...... 56¾
3,000 99	800 ...... 91¾	1,000 56

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

U. S. 6s, 5-20c, '64.	N. Y. Central.	Chic. & N. W.
6,000 ......104¼	100 ...... 93¾	21 26
Cumberland prf.	Erie.	400 27
500 ...... 46¼	100 ...... 74¼	100 ...... 26¾
100 ...... 46¼	Hudson River.	Clevo. & Toledo.
Mariposa Pref.	100 ......108¾	300 ......103¼
100 ...... 23¼	100 ......108¾	Chicago & R. I.
Atlantic Mail.	Mich. S. & N. I.	500 ......119¼
100 ......132¼	200 ...... 79¾	200 ......119¼
Boston Water P'r.	Clevo. & Pitts.	P. Ft. W. & Chi.
300 35	600 82	500 ...... 91¾
	400 ......b10. 82	

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

U. S. 6s, 5-20c. '64.	Boston Water P'r.	Clevo. & Pitts.
7,500 ......104¾	300 ...... 31¾	300 ...... 81¾
U. S. 5s, 10-40 cou.	500 ...... 34¼	600 ...... 81¾
30,000 ...... 92¼	N. Y. Central.	Chi. & N. W. pref.
Treas. Notes 7.30s.	100 ...... 93¼	1,000 56
1st series.	500 93	Clevo. & Toledo.
5,500 101	50 ...... 93¼	500 ......103¼
2d series.	200. 2d call... 92¾	500 103
8,000 ......100¾	Erie.	Chicago & R. I.
3d series.	200 ...... 74¾	100 119
40,000 ......100¾	100 ......s10. 74	400 ......118¼
Missouri 6s.	100 ......s15. 73	100 118
40,000 ...... 73¼	300 74	P., F. W. & Chic.
Quicksilver.	100. 2d call... 74	1,000 ...... 91¼
100 52	Reading.	Alton & T. H., pref
West. Union Tel.	100 ......103¼	100 65
100 ...... 54¼	50 104	200 ...... 65¼
100.. 2d call.. 54¾	200 ......103¾	N. J. Central.
Mariposa preferred	200 ......s30. 102¾	100 ......106¼
100 ...... 23¾	Mich. South. & N. I	50 ......106¼
Atlantic Mail.	100 ...... 79¾	Chi. & Alton.
200 132	200 ...... 79¾	100 88
100 ......b30. 132¼	Chicago & N. W.	100 ...... 87¼
100 131	200 ...... 26¾	

TUESDAY, April 17, P. M.

Gold was strong and steady throughout the day, opening at 125¾ and selling at 126⅞, closing at 126¾. Cash gold is very scarce, and was worth ⅛ for delivery.

Government securities continue firm and in demand for all the issues. The 7.30s are quoted 100⅞@101, and no large order could be filled without a further advance on the price. One-year certificates are held with great firmness. The speculation in the small fancies has lost much of its force, the parties manipulating them having accomplished their purpose. The general share market was steady. Rock Island, under the dividend, was higher, and its recent buyers have made a large profit by inducing the Company to retire its stocks so freely. The books of transfer, we understand, will close May 8, when the issue of scrip will be made, and not reopen until after the election. Erie common was strong, and sold as high as 75¼, closing at 75. The preferred stock is not in demand and the amount is increasing upon the street. The annual statement is still delayed, and rumors of its contents are abundant and unfavorable. What parties holding it as an investment and those loaning upon it most want to know is the extent of its floating debt at this date, and the amount of engagements the road is under for construction in future. The Company in its bonds and leases represents a capital almost as large as the New-York Central, leaving its stock of both kinds out of the calculation. The Western list is steady, but there are no large speculative movements apparent. At the Second Board there was a sharp decline in Quicksilver, which sold down to 51¼, but rallied to 52¾. The Railway share list was very active and the transactions were large. Erie sold as high as 74⅞, and the balance of the list was strong. The closing prices were: Ohio Certificates, 25½@26¼; Canton, 51¾@52; Cumberland Coal, 46@46¼; Quicksilver, 51¾@52; Mariposa, 12¾@13; Mariposa Preferred, 23@23¼; New-York Central, 92¾@93; Erie, 75@75¼; Hudson River, 108@108¼; Reading, 103⅞@103¾; Michigan Southern, 79¾@80; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 82¼@82¼; Rock Island, 119@119⅞; North-Western, 26¼@26¾; do. Preferred, 56¼@56¾; Fort Wayne, 91¼@91¾.

Money is abundant, and at 5 per cent houses in fair credit are freely supplied, and even lower rates are taken in many cases. For best commercial paper 6½@9 is the rate, and for good 8@9; ordinary sells at 10@15. There is a decided preference given by investors for short periods to compound notes and 7.30s, and banks are buying up compound notes to a liberal extent.

Sterling Exchange is not so strong. Bankers' bills are quoted 108 for 60-day bills.

Freights are dull. The engagements to Liverpool are 8,000 bushels Corn at 1½d. and 150 bales Cotton at 5-16d. To Bremen, 400 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d.

The exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending April 17, 1866, were $6,267,431.

Grain, Provisions and Other Markets.

TUESDAY, April 17, 1866.

ASHES—The market is dull and prices are nominal at $6 75@$7 for Pots, and $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls.

COTTON—The demand has been fair but prices are easier, closing at about 37@38c. for Middlings; sales of 2,730 bales; the receipts for the week ending to-day are 13,697 bales.

COFFEE—Rio is moderately active and steady; sales of 354 bags odd lots, per Wilhelmina and Ide, at 13¾c., gold, in bond, and a re-sale of 2,600 bags ex Alert on private terms, though rumor has placed the rate both at 13¾c. and at 14¼c., gold, in bond; other kinds are quiet; the stock of Rio at the ports, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, is 113,788 bags, including 13,000 bags at New-Orleans, 1,000 at Mobile, 1,000 at Savannah, 7,400 at Baltimore, and 91,388 at New-York.

CANDLES are in moderate demand and steady at 21½@22½c. for Adamantine, 40c. for Sperm, and 50c. for Patent.

COPPER—American Ingot is heavy, but closes steady at 28@30c. for Lake and Baltimore, and 45c. and 34c. for New Sheathing and Yellow Metal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is decidedly more active and prices are better, the improvement being 10@15c. on the low and 15@25c. on the medium and high grades; Family brands of low grades are active; the sales are 29,200 bbls. at $7@$7 50 for Superfine State; $7 50@$8 for Extra State (branded); $8 20@$8 50 for Fancy State.; $7 65@$8 35 for the low grades of Western Extra; $8 50@$8 90 for Shipping Ohio; $9@$12 25 for Trade and Family brands, and $12 30@$16 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is more active and prices are better; sales of 1,250 bbls. at $7 85@$8 05 for the low grades of Extra, and $8 15@$12 25 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is also better and in fair demand for the trade and the West Indies; sales of 750 bbls. at $9 50@$10 65 for mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $10 75@$15 75 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is dull and unchanged; sales of 180 bbls. at $4 25@$5 20. Corn Meal is more active, and quite firm; sales of 950 bbls. at $3 60 for Jersey, afloat, and $4 33 for Brandywine.

FRUIT—Raisins are dull and prices have a downward tendency at $3 60 for Bunch per box, and $3 95@$4 for Layers; other descriptions are in moderate request and steady at 25@47c. for Almonds; 13c. for Currants; 28@30c. for Citron, and 18@22c. for Smyrna Figs.

FISH—The market for Dry Cod is firm, with a fair demand at $5@$6 50 for Grand Bank and St. George's. Mackerel are in moderate jobbing demand and firm at $22@$22 50 for No. 1 Mass.; $17 50@$18 for No. 2 do., and $14 for No. 3 do. Herrings are dull and nominal.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is still quite active, and prices have advanced 3@5c. ₽ bbl.; the demand is confined to millers mainly, but we notice some inquiry for investment; the sales are as follows: 20,000 bush. Inferior Spring at $1 40@$1 62; 13,000 Old Milwaukee at $1 65@$1 70; 12,000 No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 73@$1 74; 9,000 Milwaukee Club at $1 74@$1 77 in store; 12,000 bush. Amber do. $1 78@$1 80 delivered, and these prices now bid and declined; 16,000 bush. White Michigan at $2 25@$2 65; 12,500 bush. White Canadian at $2 30@$2 60, and 7,400 bush. Winter Red Western on private terms. Barley is only in moderate demand; sales of 5,000 bush. Canada West on private terms. Barley Malt is inactive and nominal. Oats are in fair demand, mainly for the home trade, and prices are better; sales of 58,000 bush. at 61@62c. for Canadian; 46@50c. for New Western; 58@60c. for Old do.; 63@65c. for State, and 55@58c. for Jersey and Southern. Rye is better and more active; sales of 23,000 bush. at 70@73c. for Western and 86@87c. for State. Corn is firmer and in fair demand for the home and Eastern trade; sales of 54,000 bush. at 82½@84c. for Unsound; 84@85c. for Mixed Western in store; 86@87c. delivered, and Jersey Yellow nominal at 91@92c.

HOPS are firm and in good demand for home consumption, at from 20@40@70c., as to growth and quality.

HAY—The demand has been good and the market rules quite firm; sales of 400 bales, at 60@65c. for Shipping, and 70@75c. for Retail lots.

HEMP—The market continues dull but prices are without change; small sales at 10¼c., gold. Other kinds are inactive and nominal.

IRON—Pig is dull, but prices are without change at $40@$43 for No. 1 American, and $44@$46 for do. Scotch.

LEAD—The market for Pig is dull and prices are nominal at $8 20@$8 50 for English, German Refined, and Spanish; Bar 9c., and Sheet and Pipe 11¼c.

LIME—Rockland continues dull and heavy, at $1 50 for Common, and $2 for Lump.

MOLASSES—Prices are steady and the business fair; sales of 60 hhds. Muscovado at 46@63c., and about 200 hhds. Porto Rico at 70@75c. By auction, 102 hhds. and 17 tcs. Porto Rico at 62@64c.; 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 67@72c., and 200 hhds. Cuba at 38½@41½c., 4 mos.

OILS—Linseed is dull and heavy at $1 29@$1 30 for City. Fish Oils are in moderate demand and steady at $1 22 for Crude Whale and $2 35 for Crude Sperm. Lard Oil is dull and heavy at $1 20@$1 70 for No. 1 to prime.

OIL CAKE—The demand for Cake has been in excess of the supply, and prices have improved; sales of 230 tuns at $44@$44 50 for Western, in bags, and $45@$50 for City, in bags and bbls.

PROVISIONS—There has been less doing in Pork to-day; prices are easier, and the market closes dull at our inside figures; for future delivery we note sales of 500 bbls. Mess, seller balance of this month, at $26; the sales, cash and regular, are 1,750 bbls. at $25 for Old Mess; $26@$26 20 for New do.; and small lots at $26 25, and $25 75 for Western Prime Mess. Beef has been in better demand, and prices are steady; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $11@$14 for Old Plain Mess; $16@$19 for New do.; $13@$16 for Old Extra, and $20@$24 for New do. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal. Beef Hams are quiet at $38@$39 for Western. Cut Meats are dull and nominal. Bacon is neglected. Lard is quiet but prices are better; sales of 300 pkgs. at 17¼c. for No. 1; 18@18½c. for City; 18¼@18½c. for fair to Prime Steam and Kettle Rendered, and a lot of 150 tcs., very choice, at 18½c.

AFTERNOON PROVISION MARKET, 5½ O'CLOCK—Pork was dull; sales of 750 bbls. Mess, regular, at $26. Beef was steady. Bacon and Cut Meats quiet, and Lard firm.

PETROLEUM—The market is dull and heavy at 24½c. for Crude, 38@39c. for Refined, in bond, and 57@59c. for Refined, free; sales of 1,000 bbls. Crude.

RICE—A better inquiry has prevailed, and the market is steady; sales of 250 bags Rangoon at 8½@9½c., currency, duty paid, and 2,000 do. in bond on private terms.

SUGARS—In Raw Sugars there has been rather more doing, but chiefly in common grades, and though the general quotation is still 10¼@10½c. for fair to good Refining, at these figures the market is barely sustained. We note sales of 1,375 hhds. at 9¾@12c. for Cuba, and 11¼@13¼c. for Porto Rico, and 621 boxes at 10½@12c. Refined are dull at 15¼@15½c. for Hards.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is firm, and in good demand at 9@11c., and choice at 11½@12½c. Timothy Seed is in limited supply, and is firm at $5@$5 50. Rough Flax Seed is quiet but steady at $2 30@$2 40.

TALLOW—The market is firmer under a good demand; sales of 100,000 lb., at 11½@11⅝c. for prime City.

TOBACCO is only in moderate demand; good sorts firm; low grades inactive; sales of 283 hhds. Kentucky at 5½@20½c.

WHISKY—The market is firm but not active; sales of 100 bbls. at $2 26 for Refined bbls., and $2 27 for Western.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

RECEIPTS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, April 17, 1866.

Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
5,425	97	2,503	14,228	10,405	32,658

These were sold at the following Market Places:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
At Allerton's..........	4,056	22	664	422	10,405	....
At Browning's..........	182	22	105	7,675	....	....
At O'Brien's..........	....	12	12	209	....	....
At Chamberlin's..........	63	41	622	4,231	....	....
At Yorkville..........	....	....	....	....	....	....
At Bergen..........	800	....	....	500	....	....
Sent from the cars direct to butchers.....	324	....	1,100	1,200	....	....
Average weekly receipts last year......	5,255	118	1,500	16,001	11,023	33,872
Receipts last week....	3,942	138	1,481	12,262	7,380	25,903

PRICES OF BEEF AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKET, THIS WEEK.

The following are the quotations per pound, upon the estimated net weight of meat—seller sinking offal. That is, a bullock whose quarters will weigh 8 cwt., at 10 cents a pound, amounts to $80.

	Cents per pound.
Prize, or extra Holiday Beef..............	None
The very best on sale to-day..............	17½@18
That generally rated first quality..............	16½@17
Medium, or good, fair quality..............	15 @16
That of ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows..............	14 @14½
Inferior, or lowest grade of Cattle..............	13 @14
The general average of the market to-day, estimated at..	15½@15¾
Extreme range of prices from..............	13 @18
The most of the sales are from..............	14½@17

WHERE THE CATTLE ARE FROM.

The Bullocks sold at Allerton's are reported from the following States:

New-York........	324	Iowa........	36
Pennsylvania........	289	Missouri........	102
Ohio........	384	Kentucky........	50
Michigan........	82	Connecticut........	36
Indiana........	136	New-Jersey........	29
Illinois........	2,580	Massachusetts........	10

They came by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 174; Harlem Railroad, 3,049; New-Haven Railroad, 46; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 147; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 392; by Hudson River boats, 237; on foot, 12. About 3,150 were in the yards on Monday.

LIST OF DROVERS.

Seigle & Lauterbeck, Ill....	465	O. Day, Conn........	36
H. Eckstein, Ill........	54	Clark & Graves, Mass.....	10
H. Eisner, Ill........	141	W. Leeds, Pa........	61
S. Schuester, Ill........	409	W. Richards, O........	79
J. Fleishauer, Ind........	96	J. Moses, Pa........	56
S. Goldsmith, Ill........	50	Messenger & Gillett, Ill....	68
D. Frank, Pa........	53	H. Miller, Pa........	47
F. Goldstein, Ill........	71	A. M. Taylor, O........	17
Murray & Glover, O........	32	O. S. Owens, O........	19
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REMARKS ABOUT BEEF CATTLE.

The total number this week, 5,425 head, compares with 3,942 head last week, and with 5,255 head, average per week last year, and with 5,130 for the corresponding week one year ago.

The number sold yesterday and to-day at the principal market, 3,578 head, compares with 2,573 head last week, and with 3,659 head, the average per week last year, and with 3,662 head, at market one year ago.

THE OPENING, OR PRINCIPAL DAY OF THE MARKET.

Monday, April 16.—We have in market to-day 3,158 bullocks, and there were 700 sold here Friday and Saturday; 800 at Bergen; 324 went direct to slaughter-houses, and we estimate 200 sold at the down town stables, making 5,144, which is a supply for the week, quite sufficient to account for the fact, that although brokers and speculators made a desperate effort early in the morning to advance the rates of last Monday, they were on the whole unsuccessful. As it was a rainy, uncomfortable morning, and many butchers were anxious to get through their business as soon as possible, and as an impression prevailed at first that the supply was short, it is very probable that a good many of the early buyers of first class stock, paid half a cent higher than our last week's quotations; but on the whole we do not see how we can make the quotations generally higher now than then—certainly not for medium and inferior qualities of stock, for which the demand was slow all the forenoon, and positively dull all the afternoon, with a prospect of closing harder than last Monday. The supply of first-class stock is not quite equal to the demand. The buyers of it declare prices higher. Of other classes it is ample, as some persons who purchased at high rates at Albany will find to their cost. Most of the sellers of such stock declare this market lower than that of last Monday, but careful comparison of prices both days, with no theory upon our part to maintain, convinces us that if there is any change, it is in favor of buyers, rather than sellers. It is true that a good many first-class cattle sold to-day at 17@18c. per lb—possibly more than last week; but at the same time, we see plenty of really good, fair killing steers at 15@16c., and rougher ones at 14@15c., counting only the pounds of meat, sinking the value of hides and fat, which are estimated in Boston quotations. As we close these observations, the trade appears to be winding up bad for all who have cattle on hand this evening.

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, April 17.—Those who did not close early yesterday morning have been sorry all the time since, for all the offers refused. Brokers said last night that they had accepted $2 to $5 a head less than they were offered in the morning, and the strongest testimony was, that this market, on the whole, was not as high as the week previous. Probably so far as yesterday was concerned, there was but little difference. To-day, the weather is very much better, being free from rain and cool, but those who had cattle to sell found the buyers cooler. Indeed, they manifested no warm desire to buy at a half cent deduction upon current rates yesterday. The fresh arrivals numbered 228 head, part Pennsylvanian and part Missouri. The most of them were in the hands of men who knew where to put them, or else all would not have been disposed of easily.

BROKERS' SALES OF BULLOCKS.

F. Goldstein had 71 Illinois steers, good 8 cwt. cattle, part wholesale, at 16c. average for the drove.

Miller & Morehouse, at Bergen, 32 Illinois steers for Smith & Talmadge, fat, 6½ cwt., averaged 16c.; 45 very fine Ohio steers, 7½ cwt., wholesaled at 17c.; also, with J. Geary, 56 Illinois steers and oxen, fair 6½ cwt., at 15@16c.

S. G. Woodruff & Bro., for Messenger, Gillett & Co., 68 Illinois steers, just fair, 6½ cwt., at 16c.; and at Bergen, 50 for the same parties, 7½ cwt., Illinois cattle at 16@17c.; 116 for J. McPherson, Illinois steers, 6½ cwt., fair, at 15@17c.; 129 for themselves, Ohio and Illinois steers, a fair 7 cwt. drove, sold at 15@17c.; 15 State steers for Holcomb, 7 cwt., at 16c.

Eastman & Bro. sold 74 Illinois and Kentucky steers for themselves, good 7½ cwt., fat, at 17c. average and wholesaled; 61 Illinois steers for McMurtrie & Co. at 15½c. on 6½ cwt.

Coney & Congor, at Bergen, 96 for W. V. Wood, Ill. steers, common to very good, 5@9 cwt. uneven, at 15@18c. And at Forty-fourth-st., 19 for same owner, Canada steers, 6½ cwt., fair, at 16c.; and for themselves, 70 Ill. steers, very good, 7½ cwt., sold at 17c., average.

H. Westheimer had 13 Missouri and Illinois steers, sold at 15½@16½c. on 6½ cwt.

Samuels & Co. had 51 Illinois steers, 6½ cwt., fairish, at 15c.

Bright & Fagen, for Clark & Graves, 10 heavy Mass. oxen, 9½ cwt., at $163 each.

S. Schuester is in heavy this week, having 409 Illinois steers, of fair flesh, 6@8 cwt., sold at 15@17c.

Sage & Hughes, for S. B. Rogers, 20 Ohio steers, nice, 6½ cwt., at 16½c.—one pair oxen among them for $400, weight 21 cwt. net.; and 17 Ohio steers for A. M. Taylor, a good bunch, 7½ cwt., sold at $130 each, or strong 17c. For O. S. Owens, 19 Ohio steers, 7¾ cwt., fine, at $128 each, or 17c.

I. Budlong had 17 State stillers steers, pretty good, 6½ cwt., sold at 15@17c., and 15 still-fed State bulls for S. Housley, at 14c. or $91 on 6½ cwt.

E. Wheaton had 29 nice Burlington County, N. J., steers, 7½@9 cwt., sold at 16½@17½c.

Geo. Martin sold 31 for W. Snider, Ohio steers and cows, some very good, others rough, at 15@18c. on 7 cwt. average.

W. Thompson, for himself and Coon, 78 Ohio steers, fair, scant 7½ cwt., sold at 16@17c., and 99 at Bergen, 6½ cwt. Illinois steers at 15@16½c.

T. J. Goff had 90 State stillers, on his own account, steers and oxen, sold at 15½@17c. on 6½ cwt.

Gillis, Healey & Co. sold for themselves 52 Illinois steers, 7 cwt., at 15½@16½c., and 55 State stillers, 8½ cwt., strong, at 16½@17½c. They were a fat bunch.

Teed & Wheeler, for J. Moss, 63 good Ohio steers, 7½ cwt., sold at 16@18c. They were fed by Renick & Macker in Pickaway County, and 110 for A. N. Monroe, 12 cwt., live, uneven steers and cows, selling at 15@17c. They were from Iowa, Ill., and Indiana.

F. McCaffrey had 38 Chester County, Pa., steers for himself, a good 8 cwt. bunch, run out at 16½@18c.; and 34 Pa. steers bought at the yards, common, 6½ cwt., run out at 15½@17c.

Barnes & Sherman had 49 Ohio steers for themselves, 7½ cwt., selling at 15@18c.

Bartram & Culver sold 66 Ill. steers for J. H. Williams 7 cwt. a fair to good bunch, averaged 17c.

S. B. Richardson, for himself and Goff, 103 Ill. steers, pretty good, 7 cwt., sold at 16@17c.

H. Eisner had 141 Ill. steers, 6½ cwt. average, sold at 15@17c.

J. A. Merritt, for C. Leeds, 61 Pa. steers, nice, fed in Franklin Co., 10 cwt., home weight, sold here at 16@17½c.

Murray & Glover had 68 Ill. steers, for themselves, sold at 16@18c. on 6½ cwt., and 46, bought of H. Miller, Pa. steers, 7½ cwt., sold at 17@18½c., being very fine.

H. Hurd picked up 50 steers at the yards, Pa. and Ill., pretty fair, sold at 16@17c.

MILCH COWS—These are selling slowly, the ordinary buyers having turned sellers. Not only are the fattest cows sold off from the distillery and other cow-stables, but even those not fat and which give a small amount of milk have been hurried off to the butcher, fearing that the edict will go forth that no such diseased cows shall be slaughtered for beef. Besides, the popular prejudice against swill milk has again developed itself, and milkmen are forced to use dry feed or not sell their milk. This induces them to diminish rather than increase the number of cows, as it is much more expensive keeping them upon the healthy diet. A few good cows find ready sales, mostly to those who have resolved to keep a cow or two and thus have really good unadulterated milk, but the majority of the cows sent in for sale are common and only bring $50@$65 each. Fine milkers and fancy cows sell at $70@$90, as a customer is found.

LIVE CALVES are selling slower, with increasing numbers offered, a large proportion of them by commission dealers in and around West Washington Market. They are generally bringing 6@10c., with a very few Extras at 10@12½c., and some Bobs by the head, all the way from 75c. to $2 each—some of them for the price of the skins. They have to be killed on the sly, else the meat goes off very quickly—into the inspector's cart, bound to the offal dock.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

Receipts this week........................14,228.

QUOTATIONS.—The following reports of sales of sheep and lambs by several of the sheep-brokers who sell on commission, will give the average of prices per head this week. They are quoted per pound, live weight, for—Sheared Sheep, 7@8c.; Wool Sheep, 8@9c.; Lambs, 10@14c.

The Sheep market at 10 o'clock this morning (Tuesday) was bare of stock, all received having been sold at rates strongly in favor of drovers over those of one week ago. Indeed a good many sheared sheep were sold at 8c. ₽ lb. One lot of 175 Ohio, medium fine wool, bought at Albany and brought in by Green, sold in lots as follows: 50, 53, and 10 at 8c.; 57 at 7½c., and 5 culls by the head. This drove weighed in Madison County, Ohio, after being sheared, 118 lb each; in Albany, 110½ lb, and here, 107½ lb. Isaac Vannatta sold his drove to a wholesale butcher before he landed from the ferry-boat, at 7½c. ₽ lb, no culls. This lot, 329 head, weighed 108 lb in Licking County, Ohio; they were then washed and sheared, and shipped immediately, and weighed here 90½ lb. He was offered 45c. ₽ lb for the wool at home, which he held for 50c. H. B. Ware's Ohio sheared sheep sold Monday at 7½@8c. ₽ lb, averaging about 107 lb. Good fair-wooled sheep sold Monday and Tuesday at 8@9c. ₽ lb, and we think a good lot, if such had been on the market this morning, would have brought 9½ or 9½ cents, as the supply was short and the demand large. About half the stock of the last week has been sheared, and for the last two days about three-fourths. The pelt buyers offer $2 25 each for first-rate fine wooled pelts. The receipts are lighter just now, because owners are holding back to shear. Browning's daily receipts of the week were: Tuesday, 477; Wednesday, 1,102; Thursday, 1,387; Friday, 1,625; Saturday, 175; Sunday, 419; Monday, 2,460. There were about 1,400 came in this morning, which went out again as fast as they could be weighed. It is stated that the Albany market is bare, and that the supply through the week must continue light. If so, we shall see prices still higher.

R. H. Hare sold 2,654 wooled sheep, averaging $5 09 per head, and 3,691 sheared sheep, at $6 99.

S. McGraw sold 918 mixed sheep, about half sheared, at $7 66 each.

Chamberlin reports sales through Kase & McPherson, John Kase, jr., Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Wert and owners, as follows: 189 Sheep at $8 50; 368 do. at $8; 168 do. at $7 50; 163 do. at $7; 470 do. at $6 50; 401 do. at $6 25; 208 do. at $6 12½; 225 do. at $6; 417 do. at $5 87½; 330 do. at $5 50; 410 do. at $5; 412 do. at $4 75.

SHEEP DROVERS AT BROWNING'S.

From New-York—W. W. Ostrander, 190; H. Campbell, 120; William Scully, 269; C. C. Nott, 100; D. M. Kirby, 180; G. C. Mercer, 104; A. M. Stoddard, 102; J. W. Paddock, 354; J. C. Egelstone, 190; S. Reckwith, 2; S. Brown, 174; Jacobs & Co., 164.

From Ohio—P. L. Coe, 183; C. L. Robinson, 96; Charles Fullington, 359; W. R. Webb, 179; R. McGraw, 417; H. B. Ware, 970; G. Farrington, 364; H. Chenoweth, 379; Moses Bales, 452; W. Hamilton, 300.

From Michigan—Dewey & Johnson, 313; Fargo, Lord & Co., 353.

From Illinois—Geary & Co., 75; R. McGraw, 482.

From Massachusetts—A. Day, 46; J. E. Wight, 124; W. D. Adriance, 291.

From Kentucky—Wm. Leeds, 277.

From Canada—Thomas Lester, 126.

THE SWINE MARKET.

Receipts by Railroads, to wit: Hudson River Railroad, 3,298; Erie Railroad, 2,625; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 4,376; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 106; total, 10,405.

The fluctuations in the hog market since the date of last report have been slight. The number arriving has exceeded last week, but the average quality of the stock and the general tone of the market has experienced little variation. Prices have ruled steady, generally favoring the shipper, there having been no day since the last report but that a good lot would incite considerable competition. The grade most sought after are smooth, small boned hogs, weighing from 190 to 225 lb, suitable for retailing. It is somewhat surprising, in view of startling reports of trichina, but is a fact, that three-fourths of all the hogs that arrive now are sold at the retail stands. About one quarter are used by the English cutters and bacon men. The regular packers are using none at all; they cannot cut at over 12c., and very few now sell under 12½c., net. The demand is fair to-day at the following prices: Best grades, 10½@10¾c.; medium and ordinary, 10¼@10½c.; inferior and mast-fed, 9½@10¼c. The arrivals for the week amount to 10,405; corresponding week last year, 2,028; corresponding week preceding year, 11,232.

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SCHOOL of the MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE of TECHNOLOGY, BOSTON.—A professional school for the Mechanical, Civil or Mining Engineer, Practical Chemist, Builder and Architect; also provides a general education founded upon the Sciences, Modern Languages and Mental and Political Philosophy. Requisites for admission: Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, English Grammar, Geography and the rudiments of French. Examinations for admission, June 4 and Sept. 29. Special students admitted to partial courses without examination. For catalogue apply to
WM. P. ATKINSON, Secretary.

Stationery and Fancy Goods.

5-20, 7-30, 10-40, and GREENBACK
NATIONAL BANK PENS.
For Sale by all Stationers.
Manufactured by the EMPIRE PEN COMPANY, Nos. 32 and 34 John-st., New-York.
Makers of every variety of Superior STEEL PENS.

To Whom it May Concern.

HO! FOR FREE MISSOURI!!
The undersigned offers to locate AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP on good farming land for five (5) cents an acre, including Government fees.
Will, also, sell Agricultural College Scrip at lowest rates. Upward of 5,000,000 acres of Government Land still vacant in Missouri.
Would refer to the Register of United States Land Office, Boonville, Mo.
A. C. WIDDICOMBE, Boonville, Mo.

UNCLAIMED MONEY and ESTATES.—70,000 persons have been advertised for since 1670, as Next of Kin, Heirs at Law, and Legatees. Fee to search for any name, $2 in U. S. funds. All letters must be prepaid. GUN & Co., Unclaimed Money and Estates Registry, No. 17 Charlotte-st., London (W. C.) England.

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$25 BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE $25
—licensed under patents of Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer Co.'s, and the only Cheap Machine in the United States, having the right to use the Wheeler & Wilson four-motion Under-Feed.

We want Agents to sell them. Will pay $50 to $200 per month, or allow large Commissions. Will send Machines, to be paid for when sold. For Circulars, Terms, &c., inclose stamp and address
PAGE BROTHERS, General Agents,
at either of our Offices, Philadelphia, Pa., Toledo, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.
Sews with double or single thread.—[Scientific American.

Hardware.

HORSE-RAKE WIRE, of best quality, at low rates, FOR SALE by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 9 William-st., N. Y.

HOES, RAKES, GARDEN FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, and goods suitable for Spring use, together with a general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, for the country trade, for SALE by JOHN I. BROWER & SON, No. 288 Greenwich-st., New-York. Special attention given to orders by mail.

NEW-YORK STEAM ENGINE WORKS,
Manufacturers of
MACHINISTS' TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Every tool made by us is started and thoroughly tested before being shipped.
Office, foot of East Twenty-third-st., New-York.

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INTERESTING TO MINING MEN.
The NEW-YORK STEAM ENGINE WORKS offer an assortment of sizes of their superior PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES at greatly reduced prices. These Engines, from their compactness of form, light weight, and great power, are, by far, the most valuable Portable Engines for Mining purposes.
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DUTCHESS NURSERIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL, DECIDUOUS and EVERGREEN TREES, SMALL FRUITS, &c.—All the popular GRAPES, in large quantities, for the Trade and at Retail. Delaware Vines, largest size, No. 1, roots from 2 to 3 feet long, raised in open ground, at $25 per 100; also, a good stock of leading and new varieties of grapes at low rates. Corsicas, White and Scotch Pines, Norway Spruce and Larch at $20 per 100. English Mountain Ash, Sugar, Norway and Ash Leafed Maples, Elm, English and Turkey Oaks, White Ash, Beech, European Linden, White Birch, &c. La Versailles and Cherry Currants, $10 to $12 per 100, $40 per 1,000.
FERRIS & CAYWOOD.

FRESH GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS—Prepaid by mail, of the choicest sorts. Also Fruit and Ornamental Trees, 150,000 Fruit Stocks, Grape Vines, Strawberries, &c., of the best kinds. Priced Descriptive Catalogues gratis, to any address. Wholesale Lists for the Trade. Agents wanted.
B. M. WATSON, OLD COLONY NURSERIES AND SEED ESTABLISHMENT, Plymouth, Mass.

GUANO.
No. 1 and No. 2 PERUVIAN GUANO,
No. 1 BAKER'S ISLAND GUANO, (Amn.)
(GENUINE AND PURE AS IMPORTED)
ALSO,
AMMONIATED SOLUBLE SUPERPHOSPHATE,
Manufactured from the Best Quality BAKER'S ISLAND (rich in bone phosphate) and No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, by
JOHN [illegible] A. SARDY,
No. 58 SOUTH-ST., cor. of Wall.
For price and further particulars send for circular.

JUCUNDA—OUR NO. 700 STRAWBERRY PLANTS BY MAIL. [illegible] GOOD INVESTMENT.
We will send by mail, post-paid, and GUARANTEE their safe carriage, 25 good strong plants for $5, or 100 for $10. By express, 100 plants for $15; 1,000 for $[illegible]. Each plant, with ordinary care, will produce the first season [illegible] additional. Thus an outlay of $5 will secure 2,500 plants in six months; or $10, 6,000 plants.
As but few plants of this remarkable Strawberry have been disseminated, the demand for some years to come, at high prices, will be very great. [illegible] the most *profitable* time to secure valuable new varieties, is when they are *first introduced*.
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For sale in quantity at low price by
KING & MURRAY, Nurserymen, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

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OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS.—Best one year, Wholesale and Retail. Best Greenhouse and Bedding Plant collection for the West. New Catalogue (just issued) sent for 3 cent stamp. Address
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PERUVIAN GUANO
OF RECENT IMPORTATIONS,
For sale by
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TO FARMERS,
POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!
THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY (the oldest Manufacturers of Fertilizers in the United States) offer their celebrated POUDRETTE for SALE at lower prices than any other fertilizer in market.

It is made from the night soil and offal of New-York City, and has been in use by thousands of farmers for over a quarter of a century; $4 will manure an Acre of Corn in the hill, and increase the yield one-third.

A Pamphlet, with the experience in its use on Lawns, Garden Vegetables, Corn, Potatoes and Tobacco, of hundreds of Farmers, some of whom have used it over 20 years, containing also *price*, directions for use, &c., will be sent *free* to any person applying.
LODI MANUFACTURING CO., No. 66 Courtlandt-st., N. Y.

TO FARMERS, Market Gardeners, Vineyardists, Orchardists, Nurserymen, Florists and Stock-Growers.—The Silver Medal of the American Institute was awarded to the BOSTON MILLING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY for their PURE FLOUR OF BONE from unburned bone, as a superior fertilizer, and for feeding cattle. Pamphlets, containing analysis, testimonials and directions for use, sent free.
Twenty-five Hundred (2,500) Tons now ready and for SALE in lots to suit purchasers, by CHAS. H. GARDNER, Agent, No. 16 Courtlandt-st., New-York.

S. D. HASTINGS. E. W. SKINNER. O. S. WILLEY.
1866. SUGAR CANE SEED. 1866.
All of the prominent sorts, selected while growing, from the best fields in the country, forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices, postage paid:
LARGE and EARLY SORGHUM..........................40c. ₽ lb
NEEAZANA, or WHITE IMPHE..........................40c. ₽ lb
OOM-SEE-AN-A, or OTAHEITAN and LIBERIAN........50c. ₽ lb
Twenty-five pounds boxed and sent to one address at one-half the above rates.
SORGO HAND BOOK, embracing a treatise on the CULTIVATION OF THE NORTHERN CANE,
also a full description of our celebrated CLIMAX LEVER ADJUSTABLE CANE MILLS, sent free, on application to our address.
E. W. SKINNER & Co., Madison, Wis.

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CREVELING GRAPE—Nearly as early as the Hartford Prolific, of superior quality, and good for both wine and the table. TEN THOUSAND VINES FOR SALE at $5 per doz.; $40 per 100; $300 per 1,000. J. KNOX, Box No. 155, Pittsburgh, Penn.

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IONA AND ISRAELLA VINES.
For Garden and Vineyard the fruit is equal to the best European varieties, and ripens *very* early; while the vines, in hardiness and constancy of production and perfection of ripening, are unequaled by our most hardy varieties.
Prices very low, and to clubs at wholesale rates.
For club-propositions, circulars, price-lists (single, per dozen and by hundred), with descriptive pamphlet, containing engravings of Iona and Israella Vines in bearing, send two-cent stamp.
In addition to my general list, I offer, also, some two-year-old Iona transplanted vines, suitable for vineyard planting, at very cheap rates, by hundred or thousand.
Samples, with prices, sent on application, as directed in circular, which see.
C. W. GRANT, Iona (near Peekskill), Westchester Co., N. Y.

DELAWARE VINES,
For Vineyard plantation, by hundred or thousand.
Samples of all the grades sent at wholesale rates, without cost of transportation, to applicants who inclose One Dollar.
These vines will be found to be good and very cheap, and are now on hand for sale, in consequence of having been overlooked at the Fall sale, when the demand was greatly beyond the supply.
Manual of the Vine sent for 50 cents.
C. W. GRANT, Iona (near Peekskill), Westchester Co., N. Y.

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BUTLER, BROOME & CLAPP,
Successors to Stone, Starr & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE-ST.,
First door east of Broadway, NEW-YORK.

MME. DEMOREST'S IMPERIAL DRESS ELEVATOR—Indispensable for Muddy Walking, and no method so simple or perfect. Price 75 cents. Sold at all the Trimming Stores or mailed post free on receipt of price. EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS, No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY'S SECRET!

The great secret of the unparalleled success of THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY is in the fact that their rate of profit is based upon ENORMOUS SALES *with a small percentage*. The extent of business done enables them to buy Teas by the cargo, and by "OUR CLUB SYSTEM," as appears below, to sell them at the usual cargo prices, thereby saving from three to five profits to the consumer, or about ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. The retail trade of the Company is based upon a sale of
ONE THOUSAND CHESTS PER WEEK.

The Company have leased extensive warehouses in the most central locations, and fitted them up in a style of magnificence very far surpassing anything ever before known in this country. It has been the aim of the Company to select localities that cannot fail to convene all sections of the metropolis and surrounding cities. The prices being uniform, customers can select either of our stores mentioned below, as may best accommodate them. By examining our list of prices, consumers of Teas and Coffees will see that they have been PAYING ENORMOUS PROFITS.

The Company continue to sell at the following prices:
OOLONG, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per pound.
MIXED, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per pound.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per pound.
GREEN TEAS, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.
YOUNG HYSON, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.
IMPERIAL and GUNPOWDER, best $1 25 per pound.

These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c.—best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-House keepers and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per lb by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST., corner Church-st.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
No. 503 EIGHTH-AVE., near Thirty-seventh-st.
No. 205 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.

☞ All the goods we sell are warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or they can be returned at our expense and have the money refunded. This makes it perfectly safe to parties ordering, as no one can have any doubt of our responsibility.

Country Clubs, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well) can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and in case of clubs, can have each party's name marked on their packages as directed by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st.

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up a club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal in our presents as we can afford.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars, had better send Post-Office drafts or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.

Our friends are getting up Clubs in most towns throughout the country. Some of our Clubs send orders weekly, some not so often, while others keep a standing order to be supplied with a given quantity each week, or at stated periods. And in all cases (where a sufficient time has elapsed) Clubs have repeated their orders.

For information relative to getting up Clubs, we refer to our advertisements published in The Weekly Tribune of Feb. 17, March 3 and 10, and The American Agriculturist for March, 1866.

Chances for Business Men.

RARE CHANCE.—STORE and BUSINESS for SALE in Oil City. Lot 18 feet 9 inches by 120 feet, fronting on two good business streets; is at present rented for $1,400 per year. Will be offered very low for a short time. Address J. N. WALSH, No. 111 Ontario-st., Cleveland, Ohio.

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LATEST IMPROVED Brass and German Silver rotary-valve INSTRUMENTS. Boosey's and Jones's celebrated Cornet Instructors. Band, Piano and Vocal Music, &c. DODWORTH & SON'S Music Store, No. 6 Astor-place, New-York.

LINDEMAN & SONS' CELEBRATED NEW PATENT CYCLOID PIANO-FORTES were awarded the First Premium GOLD MEDAL at the late Fair of the American Institute OVER ALL OTHERS, for Novelty, Superiority and Excellence. Similar Testimonials have been awarded these Unequaled Instruments at the State Fair of Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, and wherever they have been exhibited in competition. Warerooms, No. 2 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st., one block West of Broadway.
Send for [illegible] New Gold Medal Circular.

PARLOR AND CHURCH ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
Messrs. CARHART & NEEDHAM, established in 1846, are the oldest manufacturers of the improved Reed Instruments in the United States. Mr. CARHART being the inventor and patentee of all the essential improvements which have been made in these instruments up to the present date.

They have been established over twenty years, during which period they have manufactured a vast number of instruments of all classes, and wherever they have been exhibited in competition with the instruments of other makers, they have invariably taken the highest premium.

THE LAST TRIUMPH OF CARHART & NEEDHAM.

At the Fair of the American Institute held in New-York in 1865, CARHART & NEEDHAM received the SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL over all the other instruments placed there in competition. The Judges were Dr. Wm. Berge, C. B. Seymour (critic of The N. Y. Times), Thomas Appleton, celebrated organ builder of Boston, George Jardine, also a well-known organ builder, and Dr. F. Ringer, an expert in the business.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SEVERAL REPORTS OF THE JUDGES:

From report of Dr. Wm. Berge.

"The quality of the tone is the best I have ever heard; and the number of stops surpassed my expectations. The delivery of tone and the quickness of *speech* are remarkable. In fine, I consider the Parlor Organ of Messrs. Carhart & Needham to be the best on exhibition, and therefore entitled to the highest award of the Institute."

From the report of C. B. Seymour.

"The undersigned thinks it proper to suggest that Carhart & Needham should receive a Special First Premium for their large Parlor Organ."

From report of Thomas Appleton.

No. 326 is the best for the following reasons: 1st. It contains more reeds and of greater variety than any other. 2d. The reeds are placed above the key-board, thereby allowing a greater volume of sound to be heard. 3d. The successful application of the swell which makes this instrument resemble the church organ more nearly than any previous arrangement. 4th. The voicing of the reeds is remarkable, and in the smoothness and quality of tone they resemble pipes more than reeds. The instrument is undoubtedly superior to any ever before constructed with reeds."

From report of George Jardine.

"To the honor and credit of the United States of America, a native American citizen is the first in the world who has discovered and demonstrated that not only can these vibrating tongues or reeds descend lower in the bass, but of the very finest quality of tone, rich, round and full, of quick articulation and free from *wildness*, right down to the 32 feet tone of C.C.C.C. No doubt the fame of these gentlemen and their discovery will very soon and deservedly be circulated among the makers of Reed Organs in the world."

From report of Dr. Ringer.

"No. 326 is the best for the following reasons: For its superior softness, evenness and power of tone, being less reedy than in any instrument I have examined. 2d. For the great number of keys of different character of tone, which give the player an almost infinite variety of combinations."

THE GOLD MEDAL.
From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

AWARDS TO MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—A Gold medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute to CARHART & NEEDHAM, for the best reed instrument on exhibition—a most just testimonial.

"They are an exceedingly good substitute for an organ, and I can speak of them in the highest terms." GEO. W. MORGAN.

"I have found them to be the *finest instrument of the class I ever saw*." GEO. F. BRISTOW.

"They are entitled to be ranked as the *first* and best among instruments of their class." WM. A. KING.

"*The tone is incomparable*, and they are *far in advance* of any other instrument of a similar kind." CHARLES FRADEL.

CARHART & NEEDHAM manufacture and are prepared to export Reed Organs of all classes for Parlors, Lodge rooms and Churches.

Price List and Illustrated Catalogue sent free.
CARHART & NEEDHAM, No. 97 East Twenty-third-st.

Removals.

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM GALE, JR.,
late
WILLIAM GALE & SON,
SILVERSMITHS,
No. 487 BROADWAY, corner Broome-st., New-York, will remove about the 1st of May, TEMPORARILY, to No. 590 BROADWAY, Metropolitan Hotel, while the premises Nos. 572 and 574 BROADWAY, Metropolitan Hotel, (which will be ready in July) are being prepared for permanent occupancy.

Professional Notices.

Ex-Governor H. M. RECTOR, former Associate Justice Supreme Court. J. M. HARRELL, former U. S. Attorney, and late Solicitor-General.

RECTOR & HARRELL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.
☞ Attention given to the collection of claims in any part of the State.

Miscellaneous.

A NEW THING!
PLASTIC-SLATE ROOFS. Slate Rock is pulverized, mixed and spread. Nature reconstructs the broken particles into solid slate. It is the best roofing material ever discovered. Licenses under the Patents granted by THE PLASTIC-SLATE JOINT STOCK Co., No. 157 (room No. 19) Broadway, New-York. Materials for sale by E. VAN ORDEN & Co., No. 41 Liberty-st., New-York, and PARKER & Co., No. 12 Clymer-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH, and CORN STARCH for PUDDINGS, &c., are Perfectly Pure.
THEY HAVE THE NATURAL GOLDEN TINGE, and not the chalk white of the common starches; produced by bleaching.

A GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETINGS at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Also, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.; White and Checked Canton Mattings at 30 and 40 cents per yard.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.—WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York, through their long experience and superior facilities for manufacturing first-class Furniture, are prepared to supply the public at large on as favorable terms as can be had in this city. All purchasers are respectfully invited to call as above. Furniture of every kind always on hand, in full suites or otherwise.

HO! for the GOLD MINES of MONTANA—The Shortest and the Best Route—700 Miles Saved.—THE MINNESOTA AND MONTANA TRANSPORTATION LINE will give through bills of lading from St. Paul, Minn., to Helena and Blackfoot Cities, at 25 cents per pound freight, and to Virginia and Bannock Cities at 28 cents per pound. Passengers, with 50 lb of baggage, taken through and boarded for $100 and $125. Tickets can be had of the Ninth National Bank, New-York, and of Charles S. Tappan, Chicago, Ill. The above line will start their trains on or about the 25th of May, from St. Cloud, Min., and expect to make the trip in 60 days. Ship goods to the undersigned, care of J. J. Hill, St. Paul, Minn. For particulars address J. P. WILSON, St. Cloud, Minnesota.
REFERENCES—Alex. Ramsey, U. S. Senate, Washington. Wm. V. Brady, New-York.

PATENT VENEER FRUIT BASKET,
Made by A. BEECHER & SONS,
WESTVILLE, CONN. Sold by Wm. H. Carpenter, No. 90 Vesey-st., N. Y.; C. B. Rogers, No. 133 Market-st., Philadelphia; R. Cromwell, Nos. 46 and 48 Laight-st., Baltimore, and by dealers generally.
N. B.—Send stamp for Circular.

PORTABLE PRINTING OFFICES,
FOR MERCHANTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.
Circular free. Sheets of Type, Cuts, &c., Ten Cents.
ADAMS PRESS COMPANY, No. 26 Ann-st., New-York.

ROOFING SLATE.—The subscriber is Sole Agent for the sale of Slate from the Quarries of the Peachbottom Slate Co., New-York Slate Co., Griffith R. Jones, Benjamin Williams, Evans, J. Roberts & Co., W. R. & J. R. Williams of Middle Granville, N. Y., and is prepared to supply Purple, Green and Variegated Slate at short notice. J. W. OSBORN, No. 10 James-st., Albany, N. Y.

"TWINES ONLY."—Established 1845.
JAS. P. TRAVERS,
No. 46 Beekman-st., N. Y., Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of HEMP, FLAX and COTTON TWINES. Twines for grain, coffee, salt and guano sacks, cotton bales, ham bags, wrapping, writing, news, book and sand paper, paper hangings, seine and gilling-nets, fly nets, loom cord, spindle banding, tobacco twine, wool twine, hop twine, mattress, tufting, stitching, broom, binding, sewing, sail, carpet and all other twines. Twines for hardware, dry goods, grocers, druggists, ship chandlers, book binders, paper and broom makers, stationers, upholsterers, fishermen, weavers and all other trades. Cotton chalk and plow line, trot and staging.

THE BOWEN MICROSCOPE,
Magnifying 500 times, mailed to any address for 50 cents. Three for $1.
Address F. E. BOWEN, Box No. 220 Boston, Mass.

THE SAFETY BRIDLE and LINES prevent all accidents by horses; cost no more than the old style, and pay larger profit than any other business to sell rights. State and County Rights for sale. Send for a circular to B. B. HARTMAN, M. D., Box 47, Millersville, Lancaster Co., Pa. See Report of Farmers' Club in WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Feb. 17.

THE celebrated CRAIG MICROSCOPE—an endless source of amusement and instruction, of which more than 10,000 have been sold—is mailed, prepaid, for $2 50, or with six beautiful mounted objects for $3 25; with 24 objects, $5 50, by HENRY CRAIG, No. 180 Centre-st., N. Y. He also mails, prepaid, the new NOVELTY MICROSCOPE, invented for examining living insects, flowers, seed, &c., for $2.

W. C. D. WHIPS. J. N. WILLARD. GEO. ANDERSON.
WILLARD HOTEL, opposite the Court-House, Louisville, Ky. Just completed, newly fitted and furnished.
WHIPS, WILLARD & Co., Proprietors.

Medical.

ASTHMA CURED.—Having been afflicted for thirty years with Spasmodic Asthma, and understanding its pathology perfectly, having cured myself and several who had been unable to sleep in bed for twenty years, am prepared to send the Remedies to persons suffering from this dreadful affliction. Address DR. BOARDMAN, No. 28 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

DR. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT Cures every case of Piles; no pain; relief in five minutes. Can be used by any person. Sold by druggists, and sent by mail. Price, $3. Descriptive circulars free. Address J. P. GILBERT & Co., No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

DEAFNESS—DEAFNESS.—Having been cured of this unpleasant complaint, the undersigned is desirous of making the means known to others. Sent free. Send two stamps for return postage. Address J. H. ORR, Long Island City, L. I., N. Y.

IF PEOPLE who suffer from the dull stupidity that meets them everywhere in Spring, and too often in all seasons of the year, knew how quick it could be cured by taking AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to purge the bile from their systems, we should have better neighbors as well as clearer heads to deal with.

JUST PUBLISHED: "SUGGESTIONS TO YOUNG MEN ON THE SUBJECT OF MARRIAGE, AND HINTS TO YOUNG LADIES, AND TO HUSBANDS AND WIVES," by the author of "The Avoidable Causes of Disease," &c. Mailed, prepaid, for 25 cents, by Dr. JOHN ELLIS, No. 263 West Fifty-fourth-st., New-York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The Recipe and full directions for making and using the simple remedy by which The Rev. E. A. Wilson was
CURED OF CONSUMPTION,
and which will be found a sovereign remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, &c., &c.,
Can be obtained (free of charge), by calling or addressing
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 165 South Second-st., Williamsburgh, Long Island.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY of the age for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Neuralgia or Pains in the Limbs, is Dr. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT. It never fails, if used according to the directions, as thousands can testify. Sold by all the Druggists. Price 40 and 80 cents per bottle. Depot, No. 56 Courtlandt-st.

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